The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,816. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance....RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
including postage..... „ 72 0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
Repetition ..... „ 2 0
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Domestic Occurrences each..... „ 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

HYNDMAN—LA NAMYE—At St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 4th June, by the Rev. A. B. Spry, B. A., Captain Elliott Hyndman, 2nd in command 33rd Regiment N. I., to Elizabeth Carter La Namye, third daughter of the late Henry La Namye, Esq., of Herbert House, County Dublin.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

GREGORY—At Valepancoor Mundial, on the 22nd May, the wife of W. H. Gregory, Esq., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—At Banda, on the 3rd instant, the wife of F. M. Armstrong, Esq., of a son.
MACNAMARA—At Sealkote, on the 1st instant, the wife of Edmund Macnamara, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, of a daughter.
ROSS—At Rock Cliff, Mussoorie, on the 3rd June, the wife of Captain George Campbell Ross, 20th Hussars, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LISTON—SWETENHAM—At Jhansi, on the 18th May, by the Rev. J. C. Hocking, Lieut. John Liston, to Rose, 2nd daughter of the late Major E. Swetenham, Invalid Establishment.

DEATH.

LISBEY—At Meerut, on the 4th instant, William Percy, son of Steward and Mrs. Lisbey, 19th Hussars, aged 2 years 6 months and 29 days.

SHIPPING.

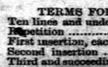
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A 1 Barque YARRA, 455 Tons Register, Captain TEASDALE. For Freight apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FIRST SHIP TO LEAVE, FOR LONDON DIRECT.
To sail before the departure of next Mail.

THE fine fast sailing British Ship WINTERTHUR, 687 Tons register. W. H. SEWELL, Commander, having nearly her whole Cargo engaged, will sail positively as above. For Freight or Passage apply to W. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents of the Owners and Captain of the Ship *Winterthur*.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)



THE fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain HEPBURN, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

SHIP FOR SALE.

THE Oldenburg Bark "JOHANNA," of about 469 Tons, well found in Sails, Stores, Rigging, &c., and fit for immediate service. Apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents to the Owners and Captain of the Bark *Johanna*.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,949 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain HAMLIN, will be despatched on the 15th June, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching, weather permitting, at Carwar, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Point de Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 150 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 24th instant, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muroon, Jask, Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah also Linga, if sufficient inducement offer.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

The CORINGA, Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched on the 15th instant at 10 A. M.

Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo to the Kurrachee as early as possible bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. Monsoon.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.
(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The time between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4¼ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7s per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viséed* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

C. GUMBERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

DAPHNE FROM LONDON.—Consignees of Cargo will please take notice that Goods "to order" for which Boats are not ready as they come to hand will be landed at the expense and risk of Consignees by Captain FOREMAN, at whichever Bunder may be most convenient. The Goods will remain there at the sole risk and expense of the Consignees.

GREY & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June 1864. Agents for Capt. FOREMAN.

GERTRUDE FROM LONDON.—With reference to previous advertisement, Consignees of Cargo will please take notice that as the ship is being much delayed for want of Boats, Captain SPEEDING will proceed to land packages and small bread at the expense and risk of Consignees. These will remain on the Bunders at the sole risk of the Consignees, and when warehoused they will be liable for rent and all charges.

GREY & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June 1864. Agents for Capt. SPEEDING.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per British India Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers, are requested to produce Bills of Lading, or other documents they may have, and take immediate delivery of their Cargo now lying on the Carnac Bunder.

The Company hereby give notice, that they will not hold themselves responsible for any damage the Cargo may sustain whilst on the Bunder.

A list of this Cargo may be seen by application at the Company's Office.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 19th May 1864. Agents B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

N. B.—The first rains last year caused serious damage to goods from inattention of Consignees to this notice.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo of Coals of the ship *Saxonia*, from Liverpool, shipped by Dadabhoy Nowrojee & Co., is requested to send off Boats without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

DADY SORABJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER "EARL DALHOUSIE."—Several Consignees having failed to send Boats for their Cargo in consequence of which the discharge of the Vessel is much delayed, it is hereby notified that all Goods, for which Boats are not alongside to take delivery as they come to hand, will be landed by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the concerned, and will be held as security for the payment of all costs so incurred.

Captain CAMPBELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Earl Dalhousie*.
4th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *French Empire*, from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once for their Goods, as they come to hand; failing which the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain CLARK will not be responsible for the condition of any Cargo damaged by *rain* or otherwise.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June 1864. Agents for the *French Empire*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *India*, W. STEWART, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain STEWART will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *India*.
Bombay, 6th June 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Western Empire*.—WOODWORTH, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their goods, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk. Captain Woodworth will not hold himself responsible for the condition of any Package after having once left the Deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners *Western Empire*.

MR. WASHINGTON IRVING is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

STEWART & Co.
Bombay, 1st June 1864.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Meeting of the Shareholders lately advertised to take place on the 25th instant, is postponed until the 15th proximo.

By order of the Directors,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.
23rd May 1864.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમ્બે બાંડેડ વેરહાઊસ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
बंबे बांडरेड वेरहाउस कंपनी लिमिटेड.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 8, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY the 16th of June 1864, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending the 31st May 1864. In consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 16th to the 29th June, both inclusive. During which time no transfer will be registered.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, No. 8, Hornby Row, 6th June 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

धी परीनस ओफ वेलश शिपींग कंपनी लीमीटेड.
धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड

NOTICE.—The Adjourned Special General Meeting of the above Company will be positively held at the Office of the undersigned on FRIDAY next, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 9th June 1864.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that Interest on the paid up Capital of the Company, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending the 31st ultimo, will be payable (by interest warrants to be transmitted to the Shareholders) on and after THURSDAY, July 14, at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Bombay.

STENHOUSE & Co., Agents,
Bombay Gas Company (Limited.)
Bombay, 10th June 1864.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Accumulated Fund £2,235,927-17-7.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on buildings, possessing the necessary requisites at the lowest rates of premium.

Pucka-built and tiled bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favourable terms.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th June 1864.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rupees 150 per Share is payable on all Shares in the above Company; on or before the 15th day of June next to the undersigned, or to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Bombay.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, 27th May 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major T. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that under Section XXXVIII. of Act X. of 1863, a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay will be held, within the Bank Premises, on THURSDAY the 16th June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of appointing Auditors for the current year.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Universal Life Assurance Society is about to purchase Bombay Policy, No. 1058 for Rupees 4,000 assured on the life of Mr. C. F. BULL, Civil Engineer G. I. P. Railway. Any person or persons who may have a Lien on the said Policy are requested to give Notice in writing or by appearing personally in the Office of the undersigned on or before the 30th instant, after which date no claim will be admitted against the above Policy.

LECKIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay Branch U. L. Assurance Society.
Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees, are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.

For the Promoters,
A. MORRISON, Agent.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 7th June 1864.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Subscribed Capital £500,000 with power to increase to £2,000,000 (two Crores of Rupees).
Capital called up £425,000.
Head Office, No. 4 Lombard Street, London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Francis Boykett, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. Russell, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq. (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.
PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.
The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
Robert Hannay Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Temporary Offices.—No. 2 Rampart Row (next to the Bank of Bombay.)
EXCHANGE.
The Corporation will shortly be prepared to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on London, and on other places, in India, China and the East where Branches and Agencies are in course of being established; also to purchase or collect Bills of Exchange on the same places.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain.....3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ .....5 „ „
„ „ 12 „ .....7 „ „
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Banks Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 7th June 1864.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent BOOKKEEPER. Address with references and qualifications "S," at this Office.

WANTED.—A Clerk who understands Bookkeeping and writes a good hand. Address, stating salary expected, to *Alpha*, office of this paper.

WANTED, by an European Firm, a BOOKKEEPER, of energy and experience. A liberal salary will be given to a thoroughly competent person. Apply, stating terms and handing copies of testimonials, to "W," care Publisher *Times of India*.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer. Architect and Surveyor. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICE.—MR. PIERRE PAGLIANO has been admitted my partner from the 15th instant, and our business will be carried on in future as Merchants and Commission Agents under the style of PAGLIANO & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1864. ALBERT VINAY.

N. B.—All applications, concerning Messrs G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.'s Overland Agency, should be addressed to the new Firm.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day removed from No. 5, Forbes Street, to No. 10, Hummum Street.

26th May 1864. PAGLIANO & Co.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FINAL CALL OF Rs. 25 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Shareholders are required to pay a Final Call of Rs. 25 per Share on or before the 1st day of July 1864; after which date Interest will be chargeable on the arrears at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board,
J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 19th May 1864.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—FOR SKIN ERUPTIONS AND PRICKLY HEAT.—To those who suffer from Prickly Heat and Eruptions on the Skin, use Osborne & Company's Petroline Soaps prepared from the pure Barbadoes Petroleum; most certain remedy, and most extensively used in all tropical climates; it is particularly recommended to Ladies with tender skins, and also for the Nursery, being the mildest and most cleansing Soap for Children.

The genuine has the address of the makers on each packet viz., Osborne, Bauer and Schoemaun; 19 Golden Square, London. Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED).

ઇનિનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.
युनाइटेड मरकनटाइल कंपनी लीमीटेड.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Offices, Bombay, No. 1, Bruce Lane, 14th May 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—Written Notices of Assignment of Policies, on the Premiums on which are paid in India, received and registered by the Agents at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, but NOT by any Sub-Agents of theirs in the Mofussil. Such Written Notices of Assignment *must be served in duplicate*, no other copy may be transmitted by the Agents for Registration at the Chief Office in London.

By order of the Board,
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઇયન ઈંડીઆ પરેસ કુંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
ईस्ट ईंडीया परेस कमपनी (लीमीटेड.)

FIRST CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.

THE Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay at the Office of Messrs. ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co., the Call of Rupees (250) two hundred and fifty per Share due 20th June.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 8, Hornby Row, 8th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held within the Bank's Office, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, when the following Resolutions which were agreed to at the General Meeting held on the 18th day of May last, will be submitted for confirmation, viz.:—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three Shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next, of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees One Crore by the issue and allotment of new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Twelfth and Final Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay the same to the Company, on or before THURSDAY, the 7th July 1864, Rs. one hundred per Share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th June 1864.

TO SMOKERS.

In cut as, 14 per lb.	York and Westphalia Hams.	Neat's Tongues.	At 11 per lbs.
	Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Check.	
	CHEESE.		
	Cheddar	Parmesan	
	Stilton	Gruvice	
	Pine	Richmond	
	Somerset	Berkley	
	Gueyre		

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,	In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.
Souchong,	
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,	
Do. do. do. and Hyson,	
Do. Orange Pekoe,	
Do. Green Teas.	

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet,	Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete	...Rs. 320
Do. do.	do. do. set with Diamonds do.	500
Do. do.	forming a pair if required ...	250
Do. do.	do. do. ...	275
Do. do.	with Opal	140
Do. do.	twisted, set with Diamonds ...	240
Do.	Brooch set with Pearls	110
Do. do.	do. Emeralds	110
Do. do.	do. do. and Diamonds	300
Do. do.	and Ear Drops	250
Do. do.	do. do.	200
Do.	Necklets... ... ...Rs. 210, 170 and	90
Do.	Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from ... ...Rs. 30 to	100
Do.	Neckchains, handsome, from ... ...Rs. 90 to	200
Do.	Alberts for Gentlemen ... ...Rs. 80 to	250
Do.	Ear Drops of various patterns.	
Do.	Vinaigrettes, Scent Boules.	
Do.	Charms in great variety.	
Do.	Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.	
Do.	Studs in cases complete.	
Do.	Signet and other Rings.	
Do.	Wedding and Guard do.	
Do.	Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.	
Do.	Solitaires.	
Do.	Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.	
Ivory	do. do.	
Silver	Mugs for Children.	
Do.	do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.	
Do.	Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.	
Morocco	cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.	
Sauce	Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.	
Breakfast	Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.	

ALSO

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.

A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers.
Fort and Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent conditiou, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., Magnums at Rs. 10 per dozen in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases	Vintage	1854	Rs. 32.
2 Do. do.	do.	1858	„ 26.
2 Do. do.	do.	1860	„ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
Ditto in Pints	11	8	„ „
„ „ „ a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„ „
Ditto in Pints	9	0	„ „
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. of Rheims, Sole Agents for the well known celebrated Champagne Wines at Bombay and Kurrachee. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery. PASSMORE & Co.
3, Meadow Street.

PRINCE OF WALES' MESS BRANDY.—The undersigned have been appointed by Préverand DéSonneville, Esq., of Bordeaux, Sole Agents for India, for the sale of the above celebrated Brandy. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery. PASSMORE & Co.
3, Medow Street.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)
Fort and Byculla.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines just, received from Glasgow:—

Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry...	Rs. 26	per doz.
Fine Old Port.....	„ 18	„
Very fine Port.....	„ 22	„
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port.....	„ 26	„
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use.....	„ 100	each.
Superior No. Emilion Claret.....	„ 24	per Dozen.

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned. BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at .....per dz. Rs. 42
Do. in pints ..... „ „

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 dozen of quarts) and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made. per dozen.

BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, as...	Rs.	8
Old do. do.	„	18
BURGUNDY—Light Benajolais, red Capsules.....	„	15
Do. white do.	„	18
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts.....	„	38
Green Seal, quarts.....	„	42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine.....	„	32
Chateau Beychevelle	„	17
St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine.....	„	12
GINGER WINE—Scarle's, from Leith	„	9
PORT—Carbonell's old particular.....	„	32
SHERRY—Do. pale old do.	„	28
Good pale tiffin (Gortissos')	„	22
Dry pale dinner (do.	„	28
CANDLES, a few boxes (2-3 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„	12
CARBINES and RIFLES (as also Caps and Cartridges.)	At various prices.	
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof		
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated		

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. Per doz.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Rs. 80
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. ..... „ 40
Do. „ a Crown ..... „ 24
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints..... „ 21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality..... „ 40
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co..... „ 36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown..... „ 24
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints..... „ 16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co..... „ 36
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal ..... „ 24
Do. Do. Yellow Seal ..... „ 29
Do. Golden, Do. ..... „ 29
Do. Green Seal ..... „ 29
Do. Vino Fino ..... „ 32
Do. Red Seal..... „ 33
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal ..... „ 33
Claret Light Capsule,..... „ 25
Do. Yellow Seal ..... „ 25
Do. Red Do. Pints ..... „ 17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts..... „ 32
Port, Black Seal ..... „ 36
Brandy, Vieux Cognac ..... „ 34
Do. Brand a Crown ..... „ 24
Old Tom, Red Seal ..... „ 18
Dry Gin, Black Seal ..... „ 18

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to
17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office. Apply to
LEGGATT & Co.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, and now occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.

LEGGATT & Co.

GODOWNS TO LET.—In Forbes' Street, Fort, and near the Mugdi Bunder, large pucka-built Godowns.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
6, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette*.
11th April 1864.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
„ Reading do.	„ Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„ Tent do.	„ Hand do.
„ Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. SHAPOORJEE MANOCKJEE SAWYER in our Firm ceased from the 1st January last.
SORABJEE COWASJEE SAWYER & Co.
Bombay, 13th June 1864.

MR. RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER is authorised to sign for me per procuration from this date.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE.
Bombay, 13th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Bank will be closed from the 16th to the 25th instant, inclusive.
By order of the Board,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE LATE FIRM OF MESSRS. HUNT, MONNET & Co., AND OF THE FIRM OF MESSRS. HUNT & Co.—The Creditors of the above Firms are requested to attend a General Meeting to be held at No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, on Friday next, the 17th day of June, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the Deed of Composition will be ready for signature, and the Creditors are requested to be prepared to insert in the Deed the correct amounts of their claims.
C. E. and F. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors to the Committee of Creditors.
35, Meadow Street, 13th June 1864.

VICTORIA LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rupees Two Thousand per Share will be payable at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co. on or before MONDAY, the 4th July.
Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls not paid on the above date.
Transfer Books will be closed from 20th June to 4th July, inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June 1864. Secretaries & Treasurers.

JUST received from Clyde, and on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
Francois Pieres Pale Brandy ..... Rs 18 per dozen.
Marc Arnauld's Old Pale Cognac..... „ 26 „
Younger's Edinburgh Pale Ale, very suitable for the climate of India, in Casks of 4 dozen Quarts..... „ 5 „
Bombay, June, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

FOR SALE.—A strong and good Office or Family Shigram, with a quiet good Grey Horse and Harness, will be sold separately if required.
Also, a strong Bay Gallowsy Gelding, with Saddle, Bridle and other Horse Furniture.
The above are the properties of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, or they would not be parted with at all. May be seen and further particulars learned on application to MR. RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.
Bombay, 13th June 1864.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Monday, 20th..... 3h. 45m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Monday, 26th... ..... 7h. 6m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	14	Jupiter rises 3.56	5 24	6 37	5 56	6 26	
Wed.	15	Jupiter sets at 3.10.	5 24	6 37	6 37	7 3	
Thur.	16	Saturn rises 1h. 6m.	5 24	6 37	7 59	8 26	
Fri.	17	St. Alban, M.	5 24	6 37	8 51	9 16	
Sat.	18	Daybreak 4h. a. m.	5 24	6 38	9 40	10 3	
Sun.	19	4th Sunday after Trinity.					
Mon.	20	Accession of Queen Victoria.	5 25	6 38	11 11	11 35	

11th June, 1864, Time—8m. 31.2

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 6TH TO THE 12TH JUNE 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected. 1 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volts No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
June 6	29.641	29.523	83.3	91.0	78.0	80.3	None	None
„ 7	29.660	29.564	81.9	90.5	76.9	81.0	out	0.15
„ 8	29.654	29.552	81.4	91.0	77.6	81.0	„	0.02
„ 9	29.620	29.486	83.5	92.0	78.5	82.0	„	0.02
„ 10	29.590	29.522	81.4	92.3	78.0	81.5	20	0.02
„ 11	29.607	29.519	84.8	93.0	79.8	81.5	out	0.21
			Sun day.					

June 6.—Nearly overcast, with nimbi and cirro cumuli; slight rain in the morning and evening;
„ 7.—Do. do.; lightning and thunder and light rain.
„ 8.—Densely clouded lightning thunder and wind and light rain.
„ 9.—Overcast in the morning and evening; lightning and thunder and rain.
„ 10.—Nearly overcast; lightning after sun set; slight rain.
„ 11.—Overcast; squally wind at about 6h. 15m. is accompanied with lightning, thunder & rain.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1864.

WHETHER or not that interesting convert, Wittoo Dhummoo, has relapsed into heathenism, seems to be still a matter in dispute between the Rev. Alexander Forbes, the missionary who converted him, and the *Native Opinion* newspaper which has constituted itself the champion of Wittoo's father and caste-fellows. The missionary has certainly, at present, the best of the argument, for he has got possession of the convert's person; and it is not even suggested that any unfair means were used to induce Wittoo to leave his father's house again for the Christian asylum after having returned home and stayed there a fortnight, so that it is only just to conclude that he prefers Christianity to Hindooism. We wish we were able without a shadow of misgiving to congratulate the Missionaries on this result of their labours. But the value of such a conversion as Wittoo Dhummoo's seems to us so extremely doubtful, that (except of course for his own sake) we cannot help thinking the Christian Church in India is not greatly strengthened by the addition of this lost sheep to its flock. It is difficult to write on such subjects without being misunderstood, and finding oneself held up to public odium as a scoffer at religion by our daily contemporary in half-profane, half-scriptural, wholly-grotesque language, such as is only used by rowdy parsons or nautical Cassios moralizing in their cups. A daily newspaper has nothing to do with the religious aspect of a case like Wittoo-Dhummoo's, but simply with its political and legal bearings. What we have to consider is the justice and the probable effect upon the minds of the people of India of the decision given by Sir Joseph Arnould that every Hindoo boy who is intelligent enough to understand the leading points of difference between Christianity and idolatry, and quick enough to see that it may be to his advantage to profess an adherence to the faith of the English rulers of his country, shall be permitted to throw off the yoke of parental authority, so sacred among the Hindoos, and to choose his religion for himself. We hold that the risk of condemning once in a generation a sincere convert to a year or two of suffering and humiliation among his idolatrous parents and friends should rather be incurred, than that of breaking up Hindoo society by weakening the family tie and letting the people see that whatever they most revere is of small account in our eyes in comparison with the conversion of two or three Hindoo boys to Christianity. That which is just in this matter is also politic. Our Courts of Law are not established to arbitrate between rival religions; and it would be most unfair to our Judges to place them in the invidious position of men empowered to decide whether any native of this country is old enough and well educated enough to be considered a Christian if he declares that he believes in Christianity. Obviously, a weak and sentimental Judge, who cared less for the dignity of the judicial office than for the popularity to be gained by flattering the prejudices of the religious world, might use this discretionary power to increase his own reputation and to cast into the shade that reputation of another judge, who, having higher principles of conduct, disdaining the applause of silly and loud-mouthed fanatics, and desiring only in all things to maintain the rigid impartiality of the law and the equal right to religious toleration of all Her Majesty's subjects, would be reviled as a sophist, a sceptic, and a callous worldling if he preferred the authority of the parent to that of the missionary. It is only by laying down one invariable rule, from which no Judge shall be allowed to depart, that converts shall not be set free from the control of their parents till they have reached years of discretion,—and the time when these years begin should be fixed very late in conformity with the usages of Hindoo society,—that Government can hope to avoid cases which are at once a scandal to the Christian religion and a danger to the English rule in India.

COLONEL CHAMBERS, of Priory House, Everton, has just published a volume which is likely to form one of the most memorable and important contributions to the modern history of Europe, and which casts a strange and altogether unexpected light on many events connected with the formation of the present Kingdom of Italy. The title is "*Garibaldi and the Unity of Italy.*" The author has long been the confidential friend of Garibaldi, and he, together with Mrs. Chambers, spent nearly four months in the company of the patriot at Varignano, Spezzia, and Pisa, and was in constant attendance upon him after the unfortunate affair at Astroponte, so that few men know Garibaldi better, few men are better acquainted with his real worth, and of the real truth on many doubtful and disputed points in the recent history of Italy; and few would have had the courage to make revelations of such startling importance, as it is in his power to communicate to the world. Colonel Chambers, we believe, had not the slightest ambition to become an author; but circumstances had made him the depositary of facts which it was desirable that the world should know, not merely for the justification of Garibaldi, but in order that the true character of certain great personages and events should no longer be misunderstood and misrepresented. He was, therefore, during Garibaldi's late visit to England, urged by influential friends to tell the public all that he knew, and though he probably undertook the task rather from a wish to vindicate the patriot than to expose his enemies, it is fortunate for the interests of truth that he could not accomplish his generous task without unmasking some of the secret villainy in high places which most nearly resulted in the treacherous slaughter of Garibaldi.

In the preface to the work Colonel Chambers assigns the following reason for the publication of the volume:—

"From information I obtained during my residence in Italy I became convinced that there was much unknown in the history of Garibaldi, with regard to the part he took in the transactions that led to the disastrous affair of Aspromonte, that was totally misunderstood by my countrymen. I have endeavoured to give an account of what Garibaldi and his party have done for Italy from the spring of 1859 down to the close of 1862; no previous history comes down later than the spring of 1861." After acknowledging his indebtedness to some of the best works on Italy from which he has made extracts, the author concludes his preface by assuring his readers that "he shall be contented if he succeeds in the humblest way in presenting a clear view of the connection of the stirring events in Italy during the past four years." This avowed purpose Colonel Chambers has satisfactorily carried out, and one can scarcely rise from the perusal of this volume without a conviction that the noble and disinterested patriot Garibaldi was more than once the victim of a conspiracy on the part of his jealous yet professedly friendly colleagues, and that the suspension of his military labours at Aspromonte resulted from a base betrayal, the reactionary influence of which will tell powerfully in "the coming struggle" of Italy, and is now quietly but effectually stirring the very depths of Italian society in favour of the man destined to be the redeemer of his country. In order to the right understanding of the Italian question the author has commenced his work with a description of the state of Italy in 1859, when the Italians were divided into two great parties—the Austrian and National. The National party then had three sections—Republicans, who adopted the sentiments of Mazzini; Liberals, who did not hold such extreme opinions as Mazzini, and looked on Garibaldi as the champion of Italian liberty; and lastly, those who knew and trusted him. During the brief existence of the French republic, it was thought by Mazzini that the condition of Italy would excite the sympathies of France; but in this he was disappointed, for the President of the French Republic, elected Emperor by the suffrages of the people, became a despot in his own land, and evinced no desire to assist in the redemption of Italy.

After alluding to the manner in which the spirit of freedom is kept alive among Englishmen, and stating that Garibaldi has described our constitution as the purest and fairest Republic in the world, the author draws a sad picture of the present condition of Europe. France is oppressed by a despotism. Prussia and Austria are in a similar state; Poland and Hungary are yet red with blood; Rome is a den of thieves; and Spain is sunk in the grossest superstition and idolatry.

After being reproached by the officials at Turin with the introduction of French literature and ideas into Italy, Garibaldi who had always deprecated such proceedings, was summoned to Turin in April, 1859, and to his astonishment was informed by King Victor Emmanuel, in the presence of Count Cavour, that a secret alliance had been concluded with France. Garibaldi expressed his fears at the adoption of such a course, but hoped that the Emperor of the French might atone for the evil he had done to France by assisting to redeem Italy. The King assured Garibaldi that Napoleon desired to see Italy free and happy, and for that reason only had he consented to the marriage of his (the King's) daughter with Prince Napoleon. Count Cavour then announced the arrival of the expected day for the liberation of Italy, and Garibaldi, at the Count's request, cheerfully assumed the command of a corps of volunteers which had been formed by General Cialdini. The volunteer movement increased in Italy, and eventually Garibaldi found himself at the head of three regiments of infantry, one company of Genoese sharp-shooters, and a squadron of guides. At that time Garibaldi had serious doubts as to the desirability of the French alliance, but he supported the Government with his whole energy and with all the means at his disposal. The successes which crowned the campaign of the General on the Lakes are described by the author in a concise and soldierly manner till he brings the reader down to the conclusion of the peace of Villafranca, shortly after the famous battles of Solferino and San Martino. The skill which Garibaldi displayed in all the engagements in which he was concerned elicited even from his enemies the highest praises; as for the Croats, they cordially said "he must be the son of the devil." Upon the resignation of Count Cavour in consequence of the conduct of the French Emperor, Garibaldi desired to give up his commission and those of all the officers of his corps, but the King would not accept them, remarking at the time, "Italy still requires the legions you command, and you must remain." Garibaldi therefore remained at his post.

A most unsettled state of affairs succeeded, under the administration of which Ratazzi was the chief, and the fears which Garibaldi always entertained as to the sincerity of the Emperor of the French were realized, for Lombardy was attached to Piedmont by an arrangement between the Emperor of Austria and Louis Napoleon, without any recognition of those by whose prowess the various battles had been won. At that juncture Garibaldi appealed to the Italians neither to lay aside their arms nor be discouraged, but to testify to Europe that guided by their King, Victor Emmanuel, they were ready again to face the vicissitudes of war whenever they might arise. The Grand Duke of Tuscany having fled, his subjects wished for annexation to Northern Italy. Upon the suggestion of Cavour, Garibaldi was sent to Florence, and by his presence prevented the Emperor Napoleon from thrusting his relative Prince Napoleon upon the Tuscans as their King. At this period Mazzini declared his adhesion to the new state of things, and promised that if the King could and would only make Italy united and free, he should receive the support of the Democratic party which he (Mazzini) represented. A movement was then made by Garibaldi to purchase by public subscription a million rifles, and the project was favourably received by the Italians generally. But the popularity of Garibaldi had by this time aroused the jealousy of the commanders of the Sardinian army, and Generals Marmora and Cialdini became his two great opponents; everything which could annoy the patriot or obstruct the execution of his noble designs was effected by his jealous compeers, till General Fanti, who had him nominated Minister of War at Modena, by his attempts to counteract the authority of Garibaldi, filled the cup to overflowing and caused the General to resign. This, however, instead of checking, served rather to accelerate the subscription for arms, which became more and more a demonstration as well as a means of arming Italy.

At the time that this was occurring, the desire of the Emperor Napoleon was to form a kingdom in Central Italy for a member of his own family, but the great obstacle to this scheme was the spirit infused into the people by Garibaldi, the large armies he had raised, and the political action of the Garibaldian party. Milan, Florence, Parma, Bologna yearning to become Italian, cast aside their cherished dislikes and adopted as their common object an annexation to Piedmont. Before the resignation of Garibaldi a circumstance occurred which did not at the time attract much notice, but which, as now read in the light of what transpired at Aspromonte, presents a very equivocal and unsatisfactory appearance. The author, in reference to it, remarks: "In the course of the campaign on the Lakes, Garibaldi received instructions from the King to attack the Austrians at a certain point, being informed also that it was necessary to the plan of the campaign that he should do so, and receiving a promise that he should be supported by the Piedmontese army. Garibaldi, although he had grounds for suspecting that when the time came this friendly aid might be some distance off, nevertheless obeyed the directions, using the greatest caution in advancing against the enemy. It was well that he did so, for, as he had anticipated, he found himself entirely unsupported, and had he attacked in earnest he and his little army might have been destroyed."

In January 1860, upon the resignation of the Ratazzi Ministry, Count Cavour was again authorized to form a new Cabinet, and Garibaldi was almost unanimously returned by the people of Nice as their representative in the Chamber of Deputies. His reception at Nice was as enthusiastic as it has been in London, he was overwhelmed with addresses, and presented with a sword of honour. The subscription for the National Rifle Fund continued daily to increase, the most remarkable and significant feature connected with it being the general participation of the lower and poorer classes, those classes in proportion to their power contributing by far the larger amount. When the Emperor of the French first entered upon the war with Austria he repudiated all intentions of aggrandisement, and proclaimed his pure disinterestedness in endeavouring to break the Austrian yoke. From the headquarters at Milan the Emperor issued a proclamation to the people of Italy from which the following is a significant quotation:—

"Your foes (who are mine) have tried to lessen the universal sympathy all Europe felt in your cause by giving out that I only made war for personal ambition or to aggrandise the French territory. If there are men who cannot understand the epoch they live in, I am not of the number."

On his return to Paris, the Emperor used similar language, and trusted that France alone of all the nations of the world was capable of making war for an idea. In the commencement of the Session of 1860 he assured the English Ministers that no bargain or agreement had been made between France and Sardinia relative to the cession of Savoy, whereas it is now a well known fact that in the early part of 1859 a definite and written agreement for that purpose had been entered into and was signed by the Emperor's own hand, and shortly afterwards he accepted the cession and occupied the territory. This was followed by the cession of Nice, an Italian city, which was given over to France by Count Cavour without consulting Parliament or making the slightest stipulation respecting the future rights of the people. "The loss of Nice itself," says the author, "gave not half the grief to Garibaldi that he felt at such a fearful inroad into the national independence of Italy and such a terrible breach in her constitutional liberties." Garibaldi experienced a complete revolution of feeling towards Count Cavour in consequence of his participation in this act; his former gratitude and affection for that statesman passed away, because he believed that the Count had wilfully deceived him from the first, and had compromised the honour of his king and his country. The most current justification of Count Cavour is that he was in earnest when he said there was no intention to abandon Savoy and Nice. The agreement for the cession was made by King Victor Emmanuel with the Emperor of the French unknown to Count Cavour, and the King pleaded that having made the promise he was honourably bound to fulfil it. To save the credit of his royal master it is said, Cavour sacrificed his popularity. If this be true, what explanation, it is asked, can be given of the assurances of the King to the deputation from Nice and also to Garibaldi that the rumours of the cession were groundless?

Whenever and wherever Garibaldi now appeared he received, as he has done in England, a perfect ovation from thousands of persons who looked upon him as the Deliverer of Italy. The increasing subscriptions to the National Rifle Fund of Italy did not, however, escape the notice of the authorities of Central Italy, who wrote to the several committees asking for the produce of the subscription. The committee very wisely refused to give up their trust, which the subscribers intended to be at the disposal of Garibaldi. In 1860, four parties existed in Italy—the old Piedmontese party; the self called Moderates; the party of Garibaldi; and the party of Mazzini. The old Piedmontese party believed in a king of Piedmont, never in a king of Italy. It was alternately the slave of Austria and France, and perfectly contented to be so. The Moderates believed entirely in the French alliances, and that the liberties of Italy could only be secured through the sovereign will and good pleasure of his Majesty Napoleon III. At the head of this party was Cavour, but from the peace of Villafranca to the 14th January 1860 the head of the party was Ratazzi. In reference to Sir James Hudson, then the British Minister at the Court of Turin, Colonel Chambers remarks:—"Sir James Hudson, the late English Ambassador at the Court of Turin, was the most devoted admirer of Count Cavour, and referred all questions to him and to him alone. Yet it was no proof of his influence with that great statesman that at that very time Cavour threw himself body and soul into the views of the Emperor of the French, to the almost utter exclusion of English influence." The Garibaldini party contended that the alliance between Italy and France could never be genuine; that France, having a government nearly despotic, would never view with friendly eyes a neighbouring State struggling to acquire free institutions. As an illustration of the facility which Cavour possessed for adapting himself to circumstances, the author says—

"In the early part of 1859 Cavour had never dreamt of an united Italy—whatever intention he might or might not have had regarding the cession of Nice—but he had dreamt of one thing, and that was the aggrandisement of Piedmont, and it was this which led to the agreement at Plombières, whereby Cavour stipulated for Piedmont the acquisition of the whole valley of the Po to the Adriatic, embracing the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, the Duchies of Parma, Modena, and the Legations, making up a North Italian State of at least 12,000,000 souls. In return for this Sardinia ceded to France Savoy and Nice, and allowed France to build up a Central Italian state in Tuscany and the Cispennine part of the Papal territory on behalf of Prince Napoleon."

In order to secure the cooperation of Garibaldi he was summoned by the King to Turin, and his active support gained, but from him the agreement at Plombières was most carefully concealed. It was found difficult, if not impossible, to carry out those plans, in consequence of the spirit infused by Garibaldi and his party into the whole of Northern Italy, and in consequence of a united Italy not being compatible with the Mediterranean French Lake scheme. Peace was patched up, and Cavour, then out of office, beginning to see the possibility of a united Northern Italy, contrived to have Garibaldi sent to Florence to organise the armies necessary to independence of action. The proposed annexation with all its responsibilities was subsequently accepted by Count Cavour, who, however, before his death, completely changed his views with respect to the French alliance, with which he was completely disgusted. In the latter part of April, 1861, Garibaldi and Cavour became reconciled, and shortly after this the change in Cavour's mind became apparent, for he observed quietly to more than one person, "any alliance now rather than the alliance of France." In that year Cavour arrived at the belief in the possibility of a united Italy, but he felt there was little chance of Napoleon ever peacefully quitting Rome.

The fourth party in Italy, in 1860, as we have said, was the party of Mazzini, which, though few in numbers, was powerful from its intelligence and activity. To this party, which had abandoned Republican principles and accepted those of a constitutional monarchy, Garibaldi never joined himself; they, however, joined themselves to him, and afforded him assistance, though on many points they entirely differed from him.

"I have nothing to do with men or politics," one day observed Garibaldi; "my country, and nothing but my country is my object. At the first glimmer of light for my unhappy country. Christopher Columbus was not less happy when, lost in the Atlantic Ocean, he first heard the cry of 'Land,' than I was on hearing the word 'Country' pronounced, and on seeing in the horizon the first pharos lit up by the French Revolution of 1830."

The defence of Rome by Garibaldi is slightly referred to. Colonel Chambers contends that Garibaldi was deprived of a glorious victory and his success rendered fruitless by Mazzini refusing to give him the troops he asked for, on the ground that if completely defeated France would be the mortal enemy of Italy. Had Garibaldi's plan been adopted, the history of Italy would have been changed and the occupation of Rome by French or other troops would not have been necessary. The author adds—

"These circumstances are referred to because so many misconceptions have existed in England respecting the early connection between Garibaldi and Mazzini, and the extent to which this connection might be likely to influence his future conduct. Mazzini has been much maligned by those ignorant of his character, but one fact greatly to his honour may be mentioned—that the last 30,000 francs he possessed he sent to Garibaldi to assist him to bring the Calabrians to Naples." We are told that in 1860 Victor Emmanuel at the request of the French Emperor wrote that he always disapproved of the expedition against Naples, and has ordered Garibaldi not to cross over to the mainland; yet, that on the 19th June in the same year Cavour sent word to his confidential agent, La Farina, "Persons will aid you in everything *without compromising our flag.*" What is urged in further support of the theory that Garibaldi had a right to reckon on the same countenance from Ratazzi's government as he had received from Cavour, we quote from the work:—"The fact which may show, to a certain degree, that Garibaldi had reason to reckon on the consent—on the silent consent at least—of the Turin Government is the following: The General had gone early in the morning, to La Piazza. Everybody in Palermo knew his intention and openly talked of it. On the evening of that same day, many young men in red shirts, and with guns on their shoulders, were walking about the town in the presence of the troops and of the royal gendarmes. They publicly greeted and embraced their relatives and friends, announcing their departure for the camp. Besides 200 volunteers, who had come from Upper Italy, principally Lombards and Tuscans, had remained at Palermo, where the arms and equipments had been prepared. In order to be left free in their work, they had placed all round the place sentries and outposts, who cried the *qui vive* of the red shirts. Towards ten o'clock in the evening the armed columns of the Garibaldians began to move from Palermo without meeting with any obstacle on their march. Garibaldi did not receive at Aspromonte any summons to surrender. The fire began without any previous notice or message to signify the last decision of the Government."

Colonel Chambers relates the two stories of the affair at Aspromonte which we think settles the whole question as to whether Garibaldi fought against his king and country as was asserted by the Ratazzi Government. Garibaldi states "that the telegraph wires were in the hands of Government, and Ratazzi represented to Europe what was *not* passing in Sicily." It was no doubt a great point in their favour that they had the first tiding of the story of Aspromonte. How they told it may be briefly said: On the morning of the 3rd of August a telegram from Turin stated that news of the combat at Aspromonte, and of the capture of Garibaldi and his volunteers, had come in. The first despatch was sent by General Staldini dated from Reggio. Other despatches followed. From these it appeared that Pallavicini, who commanded the Bersaghiri, knowing that Garibaldi was at Aspromonte resolved to attack him, and, despite the difficult nature of the ground, led his regiment of Bersaglieri, which he had reinforced by two battalions of the line. Garibaldi, it was said, had been summoned to surrender; on his refusal the fight commenced; it was long and desperate. The volunteers made a desperate resistance which was not to be expected from such young and inexperienced soldiers. The position was carried at the point of the bayonet, as every issue was guarded, retreat was impossible, and the result was the unconditional surrender of all. Garibaldi had asked leave to embark in an English steamer. Such was the substance of the telegram from Italy. Later it was said Colonel Pallavicini sent one of his aides to Garibaldi to enjoin him in the name of the King and the Law to lay down his arms, with an intimation that he had orders to use force to make th Law respected. Garibaldi returned an absolute refusal. Thereupon Colonel Pallavicini, although his men were fatigued by the forced march, and had only had half of four hours' pastes, gave the word, and his battalion divided into three close columns and marched at the double upon the volunteers, who held their ground resolutely. When the regulars came up, the volunteers fired; the Bersaglieri fired a few shots, then charged the position with the bayonet, and a terrible melee ensued; Garibaldi evidently sought death. "The fact is," says the author, "there was no fight: Garibaldi did not seek death. He was on the contrary resolved that there should be no civil war in Italy, no Italian blood on the ground, and indeed very little blood was shed except his own:—We halted at midday, just at the entrance to a thick pine forest. When the column had arrived there it was face to face with the troops marching towards us, and already beginning to appear on the opposite heights. We had not stationed outposts. The two houses of the Zorestati had not been occupied. We took to the forest. It was thence more than evident that Garibaldi had no intention to fight, but sought, as he always had done, to prevent any encounter with the troops. Garibaldi was in the centre of the slope occupied by our column, and he sent his officers all along the front with repeated positive orders not to fire, and continued making observations on all sides through his telescope. The troops kept advancing; the riflemen in front with a running step, the troops of the line behind. The first ranks of riflemen were already within gunshot, they had taken aim. The whole columns observed in silence, not a cry nor a shout was heard. The General alone, standing erect, continued to take his observations, his large cloak of pale grey lined with red thrown over his broad shoulders; ever and anon he turned to repeat the command, 'Do not fire.' But the *orders* given to the commanders of the troops to *attack us* were, on the other hand, *positive*. The riflemen commenced firing, they advanced. No preventive intimation whatever was transmitted, no party was sought. The firing grows thicker and thicker. We hear the well known whistle of the balls as they pass through the bushes and strike the trees around us. Unhappily, some inexperienced youths are unable to control themselves at the spectacle, so new to them, of this terrible game, and return a few well directed shots, which but but too truly cause blood to flow. The rest do not move, he who is standing continues to stand, he who is sitting continues to sit, and the bugles without exception sound cease firing and the officers give the same order by word of mouth. The General from his post repeats the cry, 'Do not fire!' In that moment two balls strike him. One a spent ball in the left thigh, another in full force in the instep of the right foot. The wound in the thigh is light—that in the foot is serious and complicated. Garibaldi at the time he was wounded not only remained standing, but drew himself up majestically. Friends, brothers, cousins, acquaintances, companions in recent battles fought for the country, meet and recognise each other. A lieutenant of the (royal) staff presses forward before the rest. He is conducted into the presence of the General, who, looking at him, commands him to lay down his sword. The lieutenant obeys, but observes that he came to parley. 'But why did he not come sooner? The General, with much dignity, reproved him in these words, 'I have known for thirty years, and better than you, in what war consists. Learn that those who come to parley do not present themselves in that guise.'" Other officers of the rifles and of the line are led under the tree where the General is laid. He orders their swords to be taken from them, but afterwards that they shall be restored, which order is executed. All this passes in a very short time, meanwhile, unmoved himself, and waving aloft his hat with his left hand, he cried out repeatedly, 'Long life to Italy! Do not fire.' Some of his officers who were nearest to him carried him and laid him down under a tree. Then calmly he continued to give orders, 'Let them advance, do not fire.' Along our whole front the firing had ceased. A little while after Menotti is brought up, who is also struck with a spent ball in the calf of the left leg, causing a most painful contusion; he cannot stand. Father and son are both laid down under the same tree. A circle of officers and soldiers is made round Garibaldi; he lights a cigar and begins smoking, and repeats to all, 'Do not fight.' The bugles also continue to sound the 'halt' and 'cease firing,' no longer for our people but for the troops, that come nearer and nearer, firing and having already arrived." After reading the above, there can be no doubt whatever, that for reasons of state Ratazzi falsified the news, making Europe believe that Garibaldi had fallen in battle, fighting against his King. "I was wounded when I was not fighting, and when I had no intention of fighting," he wrote, says Colonel Chambers, after the affair. When in prison he observed, "Well, I hope Italy well knows that there was not a fight at Aspromoute. I had given the strictest orders not to fire, some inexperienced boys did not obey, but happily there were but few wounded among the brave Bersaglieri who captured me; as for my volunteers, they were needlessly fired at, and many of the brave fellows fell wounded with me, without discharging their muskets." When told that the official telegrams published by government spoke of a battle he smiled, "Of course the gentlemen at Turin must make Europe believe that it was a serious fight and a bloody struggle. Don't be anxious, however, the truth will be known one day or other." To the Marchioness Pallavicini he said, "From my splendid position at Aspromonte I saw the Bersaglieri advancing for three-quarters of an hour before they came up. Had I wished it, I could have crushed them completely, but I gave orders not to fire, and none near me did fire; I never willed civil war." Can we wonder then, that, everywhere and by every class, Garibaldi is honoured as a pure and distinguished patriot. A moraliser might stand on one side of the demonstrations that took place in London and ponder on the value of success, and think perhaps that those other shadows of rebellion against cruel and usurped authority, at whose suburban houses the patriot has not failed to call, might have shared the triumph of Garibaldi if the artillery of the Duke of Baden and of the Emperor Napoleon had not been better managed than that of Ferdinand of Naples.

ORDERS have (says the *Delhi Gazette*) been received for the 28th, 48th, 52d, 71st, and 17th Lancers to be in readiness to return to England immediately on being relieved by the 1st Battalion of the 11th, the 2nd Battalion of the 12th, the 45th, and the 58th, and the 18th Hussars.

THE Government (according to the *Englishman*) passed an order some short time since, that currency notes should, from the 1st current, be issued from the Mint instead of from the Bank of Bengal. "The Bank, however, oppose this measure, on the ground that their agreement was for five years, and that the Government has no right to alter the terms thereof. Evidently the Bank does not like to lose the commission on the issue of the notes. The matter has been referred for Sir Charles Trevelyan's instructions."

THE cultivation of silk in the Punjab was (says the *Delhi Gazette*) was originally commenced in 1862 at the suggestion of the then Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab, and was liberally fostered by the local and supreme Governments. "Reasons upon which it is unnecessary to dwell led to the experiments being given up. Shortly afterwards Mr. Cope of Umritsur brought the fact to notice that a native had successfully carried on silk cultivation in the Goordaspoor zillah for years. The fact induced Mr. Cope himself to make attempts in 1850. He published some papers on the subject, continued his labours in 1862, when he obtained three and a half maunds of cocoons. Lord Canning sent the silk to England, where it attracted much attention. In 1862, the Punjab Government again came forward in the cause of silk, gave Jaffer Khan Rs. 500, '*your encouragement les autres*,' also ten acres of land; and a grant of Rs. 2,000 to Mr. Cope to aid him in further attempts. He made a vigorous effort in 1863, but failed for several reasons, none of which had any reference to climate. He persevered this season, and has to congratulate himself on a most successful result in the shape of eight maunds and a half of cocoons, or nearly 700 lbs. At the same time other parties have been equally successful. Mr. Scarlett's Silk Company at Peshawur has obtained 1,200 lbs. of cocoons, other parties in various parts of the Punjab in the military stations of Gogaira and Shapore have succeeded in rearing silk-worms, and the result is most encouraging. We trust such results will show the necessity for the planting of the much needed mulberry trees."

IN Mr. Cobden's speech in the House of Commons during a debate on the fitting out of the privateer *Georgia* in an English port, we find the following statement of the effect that the cruises of the Confederate privateers have had on the trade of the United States:—The total amount of trade in America in June, 1860, amounted to 92 millions of dollars, and at that time 62 millions worth were carried in American, and 30 millions worth in foreign bottoms. The figures had repeatedly changed since the war commenced. In June, 1863, the total amount was 88 millions of dollars; of that amount 23 millions were carried in American bottons, and 65 millions in foreign. Thus, in 1860, two-thirds of the commerce was carried in American, and in 1863, three-fourths was carried in foreign bottoms. That was the consequence of a large transfer of American shipping to British owners. Some accounts had been laid before the House affording very important information on this subject respecting the number and tonnage of United States vessels registered in the United Kingdom and ports in British North America, from 1858 to 1863 inclusive. The number of vessels tranferred to English capitalists was in

1858.....	33	..... Tonnage	12,634
1859.....	49	..... „	21,308
1860.....	41	..... „	13,648
1861.....	126	..... „	76,673
1862.....	135	..... „	64,578
1863.....	348	..... „	252,579

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph*).

MADRAS, 10TH JUNE.

Steamer *Nada*, from Bombay anchored.

HOME LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 18TH MAY.

THE great event of the fortnight is the cessation of hostilities in Denmark, under the effect of the Conference, and that having been effected in spite of many discouragements and delays, and a fair discussion of all matters relating to the Dano-German question opened, it is not too much to hope, perhaps, that aspirations on all sides may be smoothed down, and a fair road opened for future settlement. The parties concerned in the war as well as the Diet of Germany must now declare their real policy, whether it be simply protection of the independence of Schleswig and Holstein, or a desire of territorial acquisition of the Duchies by Prussia which has been more than hinted at by an observant press.

It will, if the object of the meeting be obtained, open out this and other questions perhaps in a satisfactory manner, and take the place to some extent of the general Congress, which was proposed by France and refused by England and other Powers. There are some who say that had England agreed to the general Congress proposed by the Emperor, we should never have seen a Danish war, and that that question would have been settled at once; but I cannot bring myself to that opinion at all. It was not the Danish question only, which would have had consideration, but a host of other equally dangerous and inflammable discussions with Austria, Russia, and other Powers, and difficult as it has been to bring one subject under consideration the attempt in the larger case would have been infinitely more formidable. We have now power to deal only with what is in hand; the others are, we may trust, distant contingencies; for, with the present specimen of the results of diplomacy before us, it may well be assumed that the result of such a Congress as was proposed would have been universal rupture in Europe.

If it cannot be said that the parties now pleading their causes before the Conference are on equal terms, and that the Danes were obliged to raise the blockade of the German ports, the only position in which their enemies could not disturb them, it is at least clear that the result of the action at sea off Heligoland before the raising of that blockade was a great card for the Danes. No gleam of victory had before cheered them, and the unequal contest of 40 millions of Germans against a poor two millions of Danes left not only no room for hope but may have induced a reckless despair. They had fought for honour at Duppel against odds which it was hopeless to confront, and they had secured the sympathy of England to a man. It needed only the news of the naval engagement to arrive as the members of Parliament assembled for the day to assure Europe how deeply the national feeling had been excited, how keen was the sympathy and how irrepressible when opportunity occurred. As the telegram was read to the House, men of all parties burst simultaneously into hearty cheering, which lasted many minutes, and was again and again renewed. I cannot conceive anything more inspiriting to the Danes and more condemnatory of the German proceedings than this.

Well done also it was, to order the Channel fleet at once to the Nore. That is a sign which cannot be mistaken, and when it is needed is well understood by those who have to look at it. Shot and shell taken on board, ships' companies and mariners made up to quantity, are unmistakeable signs of England being in earnest, and when, added to this, there are also undoubted proofs of Denmark being able to hold her own at sea, we observe a corresponding effect upon diplomacy. As the Conference is sitting of course the Germans resent the English reception of the sea-fight with indignation, and some sharp passages are being interchanged between the press on both sides, on the subject, but this does not alter the affairs in hand, but rather aids settlement, for there is much more probability of coming to a conclusion, when a nation gives unmistakeable signs of having been aroused to a condition of enthusiasm bordering upon action, than when its Ministers, in a notoriously divided Cabinet, only put forth pompous diplomatic notes, which are literally so much waste paper, and had far better not have been written.

Perhaps I should hardly say not have been written in regard to all; in the beginning diplomatic action was necessary and unavoidable, and so far Lord Palmerston is believed to have acquiesced in the course of proceedings of his colleague; but latterly, unless the press and private information are very much at fault,

his will, that his remains should be conveyed to Berlin, and there interred in the family vault of the Beer's, his widow and children came to Paris to superintend the removal. A superb hearse, followed by twelve mourning carriages, an immense number of private ones, and some hundreds of persons eminent in the operatic, literary, and scientific worlds of Paris, set out from the residence of the deceased in the Rue Montaigne, and proceeded to the Northern Railway Station, where the coffin was placed in a van, and thence conveyed to Berlin. The funeral procession was very imposing; the hearse was hung with garlands of bay leaves, and the coffin was literally covered with the flowers which had been scattered over the road by order of a wealthy and enthusiastic admirer of the great Composer, which were picked up and laid on the pall by the persons walking in the procession.

Rossini, who had been intimate with Meyerbeer for fifty years, has been painfully affected by this sudden decease. Hearing that his old crony was unwell, he called next day at Meyerbeer's residence to learn how he was. In answer to his enquiry, addressed to the concierge, that functionary replied "He died this morning." The melancholy event, so utterly unexpected, and so abruptly announced, gave Rossini so painful a shock that he staggered and would have fallen had not the concierge caught him in his arms.

The reception of the remains at Berlin, and their interment in the family vault of the deceased, was a second ovation to the memory of the author of the *Huguenots*, and so many other *chefs d'œuvre*. The King and Crown Prince sent carriages to join the *cortége*, and the Crown Princess wrote a letter of condolence to the widow from whom the deceased, however, been separated for many years, because, *entre nous*, *cocaine*, that opera so long expected by the public, is said to have been entirely finished, and to have been entrusted already for the stage. It is added that this work will be produced, and add a ray and lustre to the composer's name.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

PANJIM, 5TH MAY.

THIS certainly must be the country of continuous rain, for it has done nothing but rain, rain, rain, the last three days, and mercy only knows when it intends to cease a little while, to give one a chance to walk about.

This is a quaint like place—you imagine after becoming acquainted with the style of architecture here, that you are in an old Belgium town.

I learn that the coffee plantations are looking well, and progressing very favourably. There have been many visitors at Goa during the month of April and May, some for pleasure and curiosity others to look at the lands, some I learn intend to return and go into coffee planting, so pleased were they with what they saw.

It is the custom here for the *elite* of the place, to go during the months of April and May to places or huts erected close by the sea, some miles distant from the town. The Governor General sets the example and his train follows. These two months Panjim, or Nova Goa, is excessively dull and uninteresting; and how glad the can't-get-away people are when the absentees return. Then begin again those parties, balls, and family dances, which are so characteristic of this place; I have attended several of these parties, and have always been struck with the gentleness and good behaviour of all concerned. The ladies of Goa are really modest and graceful, and many of them very pretty; but small feet and graceful figures constitute their principal charms.

I could hardly believe that the army discipline was so severe here: there were three soldiers flogged lately, a European Artilleryman received four hundred lashes and two sepoys one hundred and another one hundred and fifty. The corporals do the punishment, not the drummers as in our service. The European was stubborn and did not speak until he had received two hundred lashes, his back was then fearfully cut and the blood spouted out of his mouth, the drums then rolled to drown his painful cries. For unfortunate fellow! he said he would not survive it, his crime was attempting to stab the field officer of the day with a knife who prevented him from playing cards as it is strictly against the rules for soldiers to gamble.

There is little or no news here worth relating but as I shall perhaps remain some time I shall drop you another line again.

LAHORE, 3rd JUNE.

THE Uncovenanted have evidently got the bit between their teeth, so there is no saying what may happen next. One hears of nothing but memorials and protests. These are dangerous weapons in the hands of the unskilled. They often make matters worse than before. The Uncovenanted have some decided grievances to complain of, but they do not unite in their action, nor in their demands. The greater part of them do not know what they are about, or what is best for their own interests. The consequence is that they are apt to ask for what is really detrimental to them, and to pass over in silence what they should loudly agitate for. I believe the "unfortunate of Bombay" sent a memorial to England about the same time as the last one that was sent from Calcutta, and that the main difference between the two was that the Calcutta petition included the native element while the Bombay one did not. I have never seen either document, but as far as I take any interest in the matter, as one of the public it seems to me that the Calcutta principle is wrong. The Uncovenanted service, if it can be called a service, is chiefly made up of natives, and consequently as long as it is looked upon as one body the privileges will only be such as the majority can fairly demand. A limit must be reached, as one cannot go on while having a constant tendency to become too good for the natives will never be even good enough for the Europeans, and will never be such as they might justly demand were they a separate class. The day therefore must come when the lower ranks will have received all that a reluctant Government will eke out to them, and when the superior orders if they insist on better terms must also insist on being cut off from their less favoured brethren. Then the chief difficulty will be removed and the State will be able to operate freely. A new memorial has been prepared in Calcutta. You may have seen it. But in case you have not I may mention that the chief points are as follows:—that privilege leave be allowed to accumulate up to three months as before; that sick leave for two years in a service of 25 years be allowed to count for that service after the age of twenty be allowed to count on a graduated scale subject to the limit of £300 a year after 15 years' service and £500 a year after 25 years' service, without prejudice to special claims to pension in excess of those limits; and that the pensions be on a graduated scale beginning with one-third, or twenty-sixtieths, but small feet and graceful figures constitute their principal charms.

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There is little or no news here worth relating but as I shall perhaps remain some time I shall drop you another line again.

LAHORE, 3rd JUNE.

THE Uncovenanted have evidently got the bit between their teeth, so there is no saying what may happen next. One hears of nothing but memorials and protests. These are dangerous weapons in the hands of the unskilled. They often make matters worse than before. The Uncovenanted have some decided grievances to complain of, but they do not unite in their action, nor in their demands. The greater part of them do not know what they are about, or what is best for their own interests. The consequence is that they are apt to ask for what is really detrimental to them, and to pass over in silence what they should loudly agitate for. I believe the "unfortunate of Bombay" sent a memorial to England about the same time as the last one that was sent from Calcutta, and that the main difference between the two was that the Calcutta petition included the native element while the Bombay one did not. I have never seen either document, but as far as I take any interest in the matter, as one of the public it seems to me that the Calcutta principle is wrong. The Uncovenanted service, if it can be called a service, is chiefly made up of natives, and consequently as long as it is looked upon as one body the privileges will only be such as the majority can fairly demand. A limit must be reached, as one cannot go on while having a constant tendency to become too good for the natives will never be even good enough for the Europeans, and will never be such as they might justly demand were they a separate class. The day therefore must come when the lower ranks will have received all that a reluctant Government will eke out to them, and when the superior orders if they insist on better terms must also insist on being cut off from their less favoured brethren. Then the chief difficulty will be removed and the State will be able to operate freely. A new memorial has been prepared in Calcutta. You may have seen it. But in case you have not I may mention that the chief points are as follows:—that privilege leave be allowed to accumulate up to three months as before; that sick leave for two years in a service of 25 years be allowed to count for that service after the age of twenty be allowed to count on a graduated scale subject to the limit of £300 a year after 15 years' service and £500 a year after 25 years' service, without prejudice to special claims to pension in excess of those limits; and that the pensions be on a graduated scale beginning with one-third, or twenty-sixtieths, after 15 years' service and increasing one-sixtieth with every year's service up to 25 years, which would be thirty-sixtieths—or half-pay on the average of the last three years income. The memorial does not state whether these pensions are to be on medical certificate or not. It is to be inferred that they are to which case it seems a mistake not to demand a good pension, without medical certificate, after a certain period—say 25 years—even as a slightly reduced allowance from that allowed for 30 years. The memorial states that the Uncovenanted Service already fails to attract the best talent amongst the native community. From this it must be logically inferred that the service is made up of Europeans and the worst class of natives. Not a very consoling reflection for the said Europeans. The memorialists, moreover, make their requests under "a sense of public duty" as well as for less disinterested reasons. It would have looked more sincere to have kept this "bunkum" in the back ground, and to have come boldly forward as highwaymen with their hands at the throat of the State demanding its money or its life. I have alluded thus at length to the Calcutta memorial because the great principle of separating the higher Uncovenanted agency from the lower is not recognised in it. This is a necessity which the Government cannot be blind to. Either the barrier that still surrounds the mystic letters "C. S." must be thrown down, or else the higher members of the inferior service must be constituted a special class with special privileges and prospects.

I hope the rumour of Lord Robert Cecil being the probable successor of Sir Charles Wood is not true. It appears we should be out of the frying-pan into the fire were he saddled on India. It may be that Lord Wodehouse has stepped into the Under-Secretaryship with a view to promotion when a vacancy occurs. He would be a much better man for the post. They should allow us Anglo-Indians to elect our own Secretary of State. What a glorious trade in bribery and corruption would spring up.

Nothing more is known about our next Lieutenant Governor, except a report that the Viceroy is prepared to back Sir Herbert Edwardes; notwithstanding this, I think the hints in my last are not altogether without foundation.

From all the talk and the "press" about education in general here and female education in particular one would think a great deal is being done. The durbars are certainly very imposing, the reports most elaborate, and the figures most astonishing. But there is reason to fear more attention is paid to quantity than to quality; as long as it is stated that ten thousand girls are under instruction in Lahore or Umritsar, no one cares to enquire *what* they are taughtand *how*. The Lieutenant-Governor has written a minute on the subject intended to have the effect of "keeping the pot boiling." If the scheme fails it will not be for want of support from the Government. The committee of native gentlemen who preside over female education here lately bid for a large house in the city which was being sold by the local authorities. They outbid every one else and the house was knocked down to them at a good round sum. They paid the usual earnest money or deposit and were prepared to pay the balance. Before they had time to do so the local government very obligingly told them to put the money back into their pockets and returned their deposit, assuring them with a smile that the bagatelle was theirs and welcome for so good a cause. The worthy gentlemen have begun to improve their opportunities in their own way. I hear they have formally consecrated the place in genuine Hindoo style with a liberal allowance of sacred cow dung and rose water. Having commenced thus we know what to expect in the way of education.

We are to have a fruit show here next Tuesday in the Exhibition building. I used to hear a great deal of the fruit of the Punjaub. I know better now. Good fruit can grow, but what does grow is not worth speaking about.

BOMBAY.

MAILS for Singapore and Hongkong, per steamer *John Bright*, will be closed this day, at 5 P. M.

MAILS for Kurrachee, per steamer *Coringa*, will be closed to-morrow, at 5 P. M.

IT is stated that a branch of the Asiatic Bank is to be opened shortly at Calcutta.

MUNSOORLALL MOOGUTLALL, B. A., has been appointed master of the Government English School at Surat.

IT is rumoured that Mr. Cameron, the Judge and Session Judge of Surat, will be nominated as a Judge of the High Court at Bombay.

MR. T. R. R. DAVISON, of the Comptoir D'Escompte, is, we hear, to be the Manager of the City Bank, whose allotment Circulars are about being issued.

WE are glad to learn that R. S. Sinclair, a Professor of the Elphinstone College and Registrar of the Bombay University, has got an addition of Rs. 20 to his present salary.

THE Legislative Department which is at present located in the Secretariate Office will be removed to Poona from this day (Tuesday). The Oriental Translator's Department will also be removed there on the 19th instant.

CAUTION TO BATHERS IN THE HARBOUR.—Yesterday morning a sailor going off to a ship with the day's bazaar, while leaning over the boat's side, was suddenly seized by a large shark, who dragged him under, and it is supposed devoured him. A dog swimming alongside a boat was also seized and carried off in a similar manner.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Carnatic*, G. A. Grainger, which leaves this harbour to-day for China, &c., carries 554 chests of Malwa opium, and the following passengers:—

For Galle.—Privates C. Campe, E. Gilbert, Coughlin, J. Conner, and Gunner J. Jamieson.

For Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. Hope.

WITH a view to give facility to the business of the Court the Judges of the Small Cause Court have for the present resolved to appoint a new interpreter. We understand that there are about five candidates for the situation in question, who will be strictly examined and the best qualified person will be appointed to the post. The present interpreters of the Small Cause Court are really efficient persons in discharge of their duties, and it is to be hoped that under the new arrangement their claims will not be overlooked.

THE CASE OF RAOJEE SUBEDAR.—We hear that by the exertions of the police authorities the woman Sajni was discovered from the house of her relative on Saturday last. Endeavours were made to keep the woman in concealment till the 10th instant on which day the case was fixed for hearing. She has now made her appearance, and it is to be hoped that until the 20th instant, on which day the case is adjourned for hearing the police authorities will keep a strict watch over the woman, otherwise she will again put the authorities in trouble.

WE understand the "East Indian Banking Corporation" has secured the services of Mr. Chintoba Bhasker for the post of Manager of that Bank. Mr. Chintoba holds at present the appointment of agent of the Belgaum branch of the Royal Bank, and previously to that held the responsible post of Accountant to the Agra Bank, where his services elicited the commendation of his superiors, and in appreciation of which he was presented with a gold watch by Mr. Mathew, late manager of that Bank. At Belgaum also, Mr. Chintoba seems to be discharging the duties of his onerous office with characteristic zeal. Possessing great abilities, correctness, and aptitude for business, and standing high in the estimation of the native mercantile community of Bombay, we have no doubt that the "East Indian Banking Corporation" will, under Mr. Chintoba's management, be as successful as any in this Presidency.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—An accident occurred at Chaligaum on Friday last, the 10th instant, by the down train running into the up one. Fortunately no serious damage was occasioned by it. It was caused by the pointsman bringing the two trains on the same line, and it was lucky that at the time of the accident the engine of the up train was detached from the carriages and was taking in water when the down train ran into it. The engine, tender, and break-van and a third class carriage were thrown off the line, and two native passengers were slightly injured.

An accident, which was very near being a serious one, occurred just inside the tunnel near to the Reversing Station on the Bhore Ghaut Incline on Sunday last the 12th instant. One of the native watchers of the tunnel would appear to have gone to sleep in it, or being stupified by smoking some drug, and only woke up on the arrival of the 9 A. M. up-train was upon him. Instead of standing up with his back against the side of the tunnel, where he would have been quite safe, the man, who seemed quite confused, ran against the engine, which of course knocked him over and it was at first feared he was killed. The train, which was at the time going very slowly, was instantly stopped, when it was ascertained that the man had sustained no material injury. His escape was almost miraculous, and it is difficult to understand how he contrived to fall in such a position that he missed falling under the wheels of the moving train.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 4th June, compared with the statement issued on the 11th June:—

LIABILITIES.	4th June.	11th June.
Proprietors' Capital...	Rs. 1,01,50,000	Rs. 1,01,50,000
General Treasury Balance...	„ 45,82,069	„ 69,49,919
Deposits at Head Office...	„ 2,57,89,168	„ 2,63,23,478
Do. at Branches ...	„ 39,72,086	„ 37,04,293
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding ...	„ 3,12,305	„ 3,09,938
Rest...	„ 14,72,336	„ 15,19,416
Sundries...	„ 7,49,580	„ 10,71,706
	„ 4,53,28,154	„ 5,03,28,770

ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches ... Rs.	38,67,311 Rs.	36,28,999
Specie at Head Office... Do.	25,28,355	34,98,298
Bills Discounted at Do. Do	1,26,12,215	1,29,78,810
Dead Stock ...	6,04,763	6,04,913
Stamps ...	13,475	12,986
Balances with Agents ...	25,26,924	25,04,555
Sundries...	7,22,395	13,90,309
Government Reserve Cash...	5,82,671	29,49,919
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... „	1,75,19,246 „	1,87,93,865
Do. Do. Branches. „	43,57,319 „	39,97,282
	„ 4,53,28,154 „	5,03,28,770

We take the following from the *Rangoon Times* of the 21st May:—

"French Ship *Claire*.—We are indebted to a gentleman of our town, Director Vicar Bishop of Bigandet's School for the following particulars communicated to him by the Captain of the French Ship *Claire*, which arrived in our port on the 8th instant:—

"On the 26th January 1864 at noon being then in 23° 58' South latitude, and 61° 32' East longitude, I perceived a little to leeward what appeared to be a flagstaff. I hove to and immediately recognized that it was a raft, on which there were three men. I ordered a boat to be put out at once, and sent the boatswain in it, ordering him to make haste, and as soon as he could see my colours flying, to return immediately to the vessel, as the weather was threatening, and had a very bad appearance. He returned in a very short time with three men, who could not stand on their legs. Their bodies were covered with sores from the effects of sunstroke, and the intense heat they had to endure. During the time they were on the raft, they had neither eaten nor drunk anything, except trying on one or two occasions to swallow a little human flesh.

"These poor men turned out to be shipwrecked mariners. They had belonged to the American Ship *Elvira* of Boston, of about twelve hundred tons register, bound from Calcutta to Boston. The ship foundered at sea on the 20th of January at 6 o'clock in the morning. They had formed the raft they were on, by cutting down the masts and fastening them together. The awning they also secured, as it got loose when the foremast fell into the sea."

"When the ship foundered, there were eleven hands on the raft. Some of them were washed away by the strong swells, and others died from exhaustion and hunger. Out of eleven men, only three were left, and they had been struggling for three days over the disaster, to which their comrades had succumbed, when I saw them on the raft. In their extremity they had eaten a portion of one of their shipmates who had died a couple of days before, and it was with the greatest care, says the French Commander, that I at last succeeded in restoring them as it were, to life and health.

"The names of these three Americans are Blake, Palmer and Anderson."

The Captain of the *Claire* may feel assured that his humane sympathy and attention to these well nigh lost seamen will not pass unnoticed, but will entitle him to receive the cordial thanks of the United States Government, if he is not presented with a more substantial testimonial on the case being reported at Washington through the usual official channel of the United States Consul at Rangoon.—*Englishman.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An Inquest was held at the Morgue, in Camatecpoora, on Saturday last, the 11th instant, by Dr. Diver, the Deputy Coroner, to enquire touching the death of one Thomas Barrett, who was employed in working for Mr. Whittaker, the Contractor, and who was killed by falling from the window of a bungalow situated on the Byculla Flats.

From the evidence of William Berry, an Inspector under Messrs. Cameron and Ryan, Civil Engineers, it appears that the deceased lived in the same house with him, and that he last saw him alive about four o'clock on the morning of Saturday last. Berry was awakened by a noise as though something heavy was falling from a height. He immediately rose from his bed and went outside the house to ascertain the cause of the noise, when he saw the deceased lying upon the ground groaning. Witness called for assistance, and with the aid of his servant he took the deceased, who was insensible, inside. Shortly afterwards he was conveyed to the European General Hospital in a palanquin accompanied by the witness Berry, and in reaching the Hospital and opening the palanquin door it was found that the deceased was dead. The deceased had been ailing from fever for a couple of days before the accident, and when he retired to rest the night before he complained of feeling weak, and of a giddiness in his head, but he seemed to the witness to be right in his mind as far as he could judge, and was then quite sober. He slept in a room on the upper floor, and it is supposed that he must have missed the door of the room in the dark and fell out of one of the windows under which he was found lying in an insensible state.

The evidence of John Le Poidevin, an Inspector in the service of Mr. Davis, a Contractor, who had called to see the deceased the day before his death, was also taken. It corroborated that of Berry as regarded the state of his health. Deceased seemed to the witness a sober and steady man, and there was no suspicion that he had met his death by foul play.

The Inquest recorded the following verdict, namely:—"That the deceased met by his death from the effects of a fall from a window near which he was lying suffering from fever; but how and by what means the fall was occasioned, there is no evidence to show."

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.—*13th June.*)

A CELESTIAL BREEZE.—Seventy-three Chinamen, principally composed of some of the savages lately imported by Messrs. Nicol & Co., were charged with creating a disturbance at Kalbadevie. It appeared that in the neighbourhood, are two rival chundool shops, were the first cousins to the moon are boarded. These readers of celestials had quarrelled, and the one whose condiments were considered the spiciest had collected a number of his admirers, and laid seige to the opposition shop, the besieged replied to the volleys of stones discharged by the invaders, by a shower of bottles from an upstairs window, this continued until the police interfered, and broke up the social game by marching the attacking force off to the chowkey.

Mr. Barton appeared for the rioters seventy-three.

Upon taking the evidence of the witnesses, neither could swear to any one individual amongst the interesting group, which, as they filed into Court looked like a procession in the opening of a pantomime, from the grotesque, and sometimes hideous features displayed amongst them, in consequence of the non-recognition of any of the prisoners the whole were discharged with a caution.

A SCUFFLE FOR PRECEDENCE.—Matthew Cave and William Morrison, two seamen, were charged by a Parsee youth, factotum to a dubash, with assaulting him on the Apollo Bunder. The prosecutor stated that having some provision to convey on board ship he brought it on the bunder, where the accused were waiting to take off their day's provision: he was about to place the stores in his charge in a boat, when the prisoners interfered and pushed him and the basket containing his comestibles away; the prisoners then remained and the prisoner Cave took up two pieces of beef and converting them for the time into boxing gloves, went in at the complainant. Prisoner No. 1 not to be behind, picked up a hind quarter of mutton and used it with equal prosecutor much the same as though the hind quarter had been a cricket bat. Upon this the bewildered youth did a solo which had the effect of bringing one of the public guardians to the spot, who saw the finish of the game.

Prisoner No. 1 said that prosecutor wanted to shove his basket in afore his'n, which he wouldn't have, and then the feller got cheeky. No 2 said he never hit the man as he know'd of.

The assault having been proved by the policeman, the prisoners were fined Rs 2 each.

WATCH-MAKING.—Heera Mootal was charged with stealing a silver watch from the person. The prosecutor said he having purchased his bazaar for the day was contentedly walking though the Fish Market, when the prisoner ran against him; immediately after he felt a sensible diminution in the weight upon the side upon which he wore his watch, and upon clapping his hand on the pocket found that the watch had flown. He looked round, and stating the nature of his loss to coolie standing by, asked his opinion on the subject, the coolie stated as his firm conviction that the prisoner had appropriated the article. He was pursued, and the watch found upon him. In defence the prisoner said he had picked the watch up from off the ground, the coolie saw him and wished to go halves, the prisoner objected, when the coolie immediately informed the policeman, who took him into custody on the charge of stealing the watch produced. The prisoner was recognized by the office veterans as an old acquaintance, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—*13th June.*)

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Parsee named Shapoorjee Byramjee, aged about twenty years, was charged with having fraudulently misapplied in breach of trust, thirty-five rupees, the property of one Cursetjee Dorabjee, a coach-builder.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for the prisoner.

It appears that the prisoner was a clerk in the employ of the prosecutor, and on the 9th ultimo, he absconded from his service. The prisoner received from a Bhattia named Jairaz Visram the sum of Rs. 23, and from a Memon Joosub Ibrahim the sum of Rs. 12 on his (the prosecutor's) account, but had not accounted to him for these sums.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nusserwanjee.—Defendant entered his service about eighteen months ago. His business was not to recover outstanding but to write. He had during these eighteen months recovered outstandings and accounted for them. He once brought Rs. 1,500 from Bhawoo Russool's son and accounted for it. Prosecutor did not give receipts to his servants when they recover any money. Noor Mahomed Walla told witness that Joosub Ibrahim had paid defendant Rs. 12 for a summons, but that he knew Joosub Ibrahim. Saw defendant on the 23rd or 24th May sitting in his verandah. Seeing him he run upstairs. Mr. Nusserwanjee produced a certificate showing that the defendant had attended the dispensary of the Jamsetjee Hospital from the 19th May to the present time.

The examination of Jairaz Visram and Joosub Ibrahim was then taken at some length, after which His Worship adjourned the case for further investigation until Saturday the 18th instant.

BAD MEAT.—Rajoo Appa was placed at the bar, charged with having exposed for sale in his shop at Cadee-Street, unfit for the use of man. The evidence of Mr. James Watson, Inspector of Slaughter Houses, Markets and Shops, was of so satisfactory a nature that His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

GAMBLING.—Ramchunder Anunt and four others, were placed at the bar, on a charge of having been found gaming with dice, cards, and money in a common gaming-house kept by one Gooma, near the Two Tanks.

Mr. Constable Mills stated that on the afternoon of Saturday last at about 3 P. M., he went to a house at the Coombarwada Lane in company with several police officers, to execute a search warrant. He went up to the first floor and in a front room, where he saw defendants and several others sitting in a circle gambling with dice and money. They immediately arrested the prisoners, Mr. Mills found upon the floor Rs. 2-4-9, one dice box, and a pack of cards also found upon the persons of the prisoners some money.

His Worship found the prisoners guilty of the offence and sentenced the first prisoner to pay a fine of Rs. 25, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

LAW.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD AND THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE NEWTON.

Thursday, 9th June 1864.

APPLICATION OF LADCOBA ATMARAM FOR A SUNNUD TO PRACTISE AS A VAKIL IN HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT.

Mr. Nanabhoy Haridas for the applicant.

The facts of the applicant's case were stated to be as follows:—The applicant is employed as head clerk in the Branch Pay Office. In October 1862, he applied to the High Court to be admitted and enrolled as a Vakil therein upon the strength of the Moonsiffship diploma obtained by him in 1850, after passing the requisite examination. He was thereupon informed him that as several years had elapsed since his examination, and as the laws had undergone numerous changes, he should pass a fresh examination before he could get the sunnud applied for. He accordingly appeared before the Examination Committee that assembled in February 1863, and was by them declared qualified for the office of pleader. Thereafter he again applied to the Court for a sunnud, but his application was refused on the ground, not appearing on the records, but communicated to him by his then vakil Mr. Madhavrow, that he had not obtained a large number of marks at the examination.

Mr. Nanabhoy urged that, if it was true that his client's application was rejected on the ground mentioned above, namely, that he had not obtained a large number of marks at the examination, it was rejected upon a ground nowhere recognized by law as a sufficient ground for rejecting it. The application was made under Rule No. 7 of the High Court, which provides that all candidates wishing to be admitted as vakils therein shall comply with the rules of the late Sudder Adawlut in that behalf. Those rules require two conditions to be complied with in the case of all such candidates, namely, passing an examination before a committee appointed by the Court, and possessing a competent knowledge of English. If a man satisfies these two conditions, there is no other that he need satisfy; and so far as his right to be admitted as a vakil under Rule 7 of the High Court is concerned, it is utterly immaterial what number of marks he gets at the examination. Such being the case, and the applicant having passed the requisite examination, and being, moreover, possessed of a competent knowledge of English, as would appear from his certificates, and from his answers in English to the questions put to him at the examination, Mr. Nanabhoy submitted that he was entitled to be admitted as a vakil of the Court under the said Rule 7.

Sir Joseph Arnould, (after a short conference with Mr. Justice Newton),—We find Mr. Nanabhai, that the former application was rejected by the Chief Justice, sitting with Mr. Justice Forbes and Mr. Justice Newton. We cannot alter the order passed by them in the matter.

Mr. Nanabhai.—If your Lordship be of that opinion, I would request the Court to refer this application to the Judges that passed the former order of rejection, so that the matter may be brought on before them for re-consideration.

Sir Joseph Arnould.—Yes. The application will be referred to those Judges.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I beg to contradict the statement made in your paper of to-day's date, that I was summoned for furious driving, as the statement is perfectly incorrect.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, D. DE R. WILLOUGHBY.

Bombay, 13th June.

*** The statement was so evidently, from the whole nature of the report, a simple misprint, that Mr. Dudley de Roe Willoughby might have saved himself the trouble of making this authoritative contradiction.—ED. *B. G.*

THE FIRE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It is the boasted privilege of every Englishman to grumble. I don't wonder, therefore, to find a growl in you columns at Friday morning's proceedings at the "fire" in Hammam Street, some persons have no other way of expressing their approval. In justice to those concerned in bringing up the engines, with whom I think it fair to mention that I am not in the slightest way even acquainted, it is but fair to point out the obstacles in their way. The engines arrived at six o'clock having been sent for at half-past four; considering the distance and the impediments which prevent the rapid movement of the engines, the time is not unreasonable.

The engines belonging to the Municipality are kept at Mazagon, and from Mazagon to the Fort is a fair hour's pull for the miserable wretches who are paid somewhere about eight rupees a month.

The Fort engines are kept in the inner "fort of Fort George: known, if I mistake not, as Fort William. They have to be dragged over a couple of bridges and to clear a number of turnings, not an easy matter where the lands are not well practised. The main street, or Bazaar Street, the direct road to the fire is closed, and has been so for the last six months, "by order of the Municipal Commissioners." Lastly on the arrival of the engines at the scene of action they were required to do what they were never intended to do, and that was to force water to the top of houses some fifty feet high. The hose pipe should never be entrusted to unpractised hands, no man who thoroughly understood an engine would carry the pipe beyond twenty-five feet from the water supply, thirty feet is the extreme height on which a fireman reckons at home. It was not the Fire Engine Department but the crowd who impeded the working in Hammam Street, those who ought to have known something of pumps attempted to fix the hose to the suction holes and thought everything was going wrong when they could not manage it. SHRAPNEL.

ICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The use of ice has become a great necessity in medical and surgical practice. Its judicious employment is attended with the happiest results in many serious disorders. In some diseases it occupies the first place among the means for warding off death. It is often most urgently needed in the dead of night. Most people are unable to keep a supply in the house sufficient to last out the night under ordinary circumstances. Too often when it is wanted it cannot be had for "love or money."

Every man in medical practice in Bombay will endorse these views. Dozens of husbands and fathers and hundreds of others have had the subject brought home to them with the startling, terrible, crushing power of a dread reality. The sun-stroke, cholerate, apoplectic, and remittent fever season has just gone by. Many mourners remain.

Grog, drugs, and sweetmeats can be had all night long. Ice can be had for twelve hours out of twenty-four, not even to save life. In bygone days some show of attention was paid to this question at the American Ice-house by giving out that ice would be sold at any hour on the production of a medical memorandum that it was urgently required for a patient dangerously ill. But even this was found to be a delusion or a very great favour. Practically it is all a humbug. The patent Ice Factory at Girgaum and its Fort branch never open their doors for ice at midnight. Common sense, humanity, persuasion, loud complaint, are all useless to keep the ice houses constantly open. The American Ice House in the Fort stands on a property representing the value of a lac of rupees, and is let out by the year to a native dealer and retailing ice, partly for any other lucrative purpose. The ground is the property of Government handed over for the convenience of the public. The public only get half the convenience which it is calculated to afford. Let Mr. Tudor sell ice-pots, hams, and cider in the day. The public wants ice at night, which it cannot get.

Must your patient bleed to death at night for the want of ice to stanch the current of life? Must the fevered brain continue in active delirium till convulsion and insensibility come as the precursors of certain death? Are these of less consequence than keeping an ice-chest in a passage with a man to sleep beside it all night?

The thing is disgusting for want of principle and the lack of feeling on the part of those who profit by ice selling is disgraceful. Putting up with such humbug on the part of the public is astonishing. It must be somebody's business. Let the public petition. Let them say who should see to it. Is it Mr. Soutor or Mr. Sims; Dr. Hewlett or the Honorable Michael Scott; Mr. Kennelly or yourself Mr. Editor? Somebody has neglected an important duty, and our law-makers are waiting for it censured complaint or the verdict of a Coroner's jury, on a subject as plain as a pike-staff.

The evil is monstrous. Now what is the remedy? Pass a local act to keep all ice-houses and their branches open to the public for the retail of ice by night as well as by day; that the sellers be bound to keep sufficient supply always on hand, and make any infringement of this act on the part of the proprietor felony at the least. The act should further demand that a bright light be kept at the door of the ice-shop all night, its light thrown on a large sign-board with the words in English, Guzarattee, and Mahrattee, "Licenced Ice-house, open night and day."

13th June. A.

DEATHS FROM POISONED BAZAAR LIQUOR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—A few days ago, a man named Charles Millington was brought to the European General Hospital and expired there in a few minutes only after his admission. He was an engine-driver of the G. I. P. Railway, and an inquest was held on his body to enquire touching the cause of his death. He was a healthy young man and had only recently returned from leave in England. He was attended by a friend of the name of Wyndham when he died; and a few days after he, Wyndham, himself died also. He too was another Railway man. It is a fact no longer to be disguised that the liquor sold at the out of Fort shops is a most deadly compound and calls loudly for punishment on the heads of the villanous coppersellers. There is a poisonous herb, which, after diluting the liquor, they substitute for the spirit, and its effects upon the system are deadly—men, who, like Railway men, are exposed to long periods of duty at one stretch, and often hunger, drods of miles away from Bombay, without money enough barely for a meal a day perhaps, or none, coming back to Bombay in a state of exhaustion, it is scarcely surprising have recourse to the dram, which their constitutions cry out for with it. Millington and Wyndham were chums as it is called, drank together and died together. Instead of the verdicts returned by the Coroner, these should be verdicts against the poisoners for "wilful murder." It is a well known fact that this peculiar flavoured liquor is only supplied at the shops of the sellers and to partially intoxicated men, and, if taken away, a better sort is substituted without doubt from fear of the liquor being subjected to analysis. Some time since at Colaba a man died from taking two glasses of this vision and about the same time some dozen of men were more or less affected, in the same neighbourhood, by drinking the spirit called "Arrack." Different constitutions were differently affected, but half of the men were perfect wrecks, and even after the effects of the ordinary liquor would have passed away. Some two or three of them had to have recourse to the Hospital. Dysentery, diarrhœa, and piles accompanied with vomitting were the immediate symptoms with the most, and although the drinking had been far from excessive, it was thought that several would not recover, so frightful were the spasms of the men and so acute their sufferings. These lines are not written with a view to make undue excuses for the drinking intemperance which prevails in Bombay, but in order that the authorities, who possess the power, may adopt such means as may remedy the evil. This would not be a difficult matter. It only requires the support of Government, and the police would admirably carry out this much-needed reform, particularly were they made to participate in the fines inflicted on those found selling the deleterious liquor. It is true we have sanitary officers in the Municipality. They have their missions of inspection, but the suppression of poison selling in Bombay would save ten. There is not a doubt that Dr. Hewlett, armed with Government authority, both could and would willingly lend his aid in the detection of the infringers of the law. In London a very speedy termination would be put to these murders, and the offenders made examples of. Wherefore, then, can it not be carried out in Bombay? Should any doubt the truth contained in these lines, they need only compare *mofussil* intemperance with that of the Presidency, and its effects in both places, and yet numerous as are the deaths in the latter place from this cause, the world hears not of one tittle of them.

Sir Bartle Frere with his Counsellors might imitate the Earl of Elgin, and effect a change in the condition of the working classes here, as great as was the reform brought about by the latter great benefactor to his species, and as profitable to the State. To do this, however, our Governor must himself descend to his Councillors with them following in his train; but if this subject meet only with such cool intervention as many others have, then shall intemperance flourish and death be as common as though five hundred Borgias were let loose as mad dogs in the Island of Bombay.

Bombay, 13th June. FACTS.

MYSORE.

THE Commissioner of Mysore, has, we are informed, applied to Government for the re-establishment of the Thuggee department, alleging as a reason for the request the increase of crime. The Government has, however, ruled that such a re-establishment is not advisable, and called upon the District officers to give the matter closer consideration. As the Flogging Act has now been extended to Coorg and Mysore, a trial of its provisions may produce satisfactory results.—*Englishman, June 6.*

BENGAL.

THE question regarding the state of Calcutta and its unhealthiness has been, to a certain extent, settled by a report recently sent in by the Viceroy to Sir Charles Wood, to the effect that the unhealthiness of Calcutta, alluded to as general by Lord Elgin, is entirely owing to the disgraceful dirtiness of the Native quarter of the town. By degrees the Secretary of State will get at something approachiug to the truth on Indian matters, and the English press will be able to write more correctly if less forcibly.—*Englishman, June 6.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

OUR Umritsar Correspondent sends the following, dated 2nd June:—"You will probably have heard of the extraordinary condition of the present season. We had a storm, with heavy rain, on the night of 31st May, and yesterday morning; but it cleared up yesterday so beautifully that we imagined it was a mere storm. The night set in fair, but clouds gathered during the night and this morning between five and six, we had what under ordinary circumstances and but for the rain of yesterday, would have been a heavy dust-storm from the south-west. There was some dust, but the bulk was a rain cloud charged with electricity, which passed over with a tremendous gust, and has resolved itself during the last three hours into a regular rain weather drizzle most extraordinary to behold on the 2nd June. The thermometer which was standing at 83° degrees at sunrise fell under the influence of the storm cloud to 74 in two or three minutes, and is now standing at the extraordinary figure of 66.

If I had not three instruments all shewing the same I should have been inclined to look on it as a mistake. The frogs look on the rainy season as having commenced to judge by their lo

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Jehangeer*, from Calcutta.—Experienced bad weather outside.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *North East*, A. Boyd, bound to Liverpool.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Cleopatra*, G. A. Grainger, bound to China, &c.
Ship *Almonde*, H. G. Surie, bound to Batavia.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Indore*, for Aden and Jedda.
Steamer *Euphrates*, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool ... Cotton (Going Ships) ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. p. ton.
Commencing..£1 9s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. "
Seeds ..... £0 7s. 0d. to £0 10s. 0d. "
Cotton ..... £3 0s. 0d. } Nominal.
Seeds ..... £1 10s. 0d. }
London ..... Cases ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. "
Ivory ..... £3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d. "

To Clyde .....
To Hull ..... } Nothing doing.
To China .....
To Calcutta and back ..... Rs. 15 to 16 and port charges.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Monday, 13th June 1864.

London.

Winterthur—4 cases oilmanstores, R. Macnee & Co.
Yarra—47 cases mother of pearl shells 107¼ cwt., Gowrabhoy Samjee; 8 cases astronomical apparatus, Remington & Co.

Liverpool.

Advance—19 bales cotton 663 cwt., Govindchund Humundass; 40 bales wool, 120 cwt., Foolchund Megraj.
Alagon—400 bales wool, 300 cwt., Dewjee Vurria; 75 bales wool, 225 cwt., Cowjee Premjee; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dwarkadass Visuniee & Co.
Ambrose—56 bales cotton, 196 cwt., R. Sozba & Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Khutow Khimjee.
Arundel—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart & Co.; 125 bales wool, 375 cwt., Fernandir.
Asian Pacific—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Khutow Nathu; 70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Visunjee Gocouldass & Co.; 58 bales cotton, 203 cwt., Jairam Dyall; 16 bales cotton, 56 cwt., Ambidass Tricundass & Co.; 20 bales cotton, 700 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Heerjee; 34 bales cotton, 119 cwt., Sakaram Guneshdass; 51 bales wool, 153 cwt., Dewchund Parpia.
British Empire—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Pemabhoy Heemchund.
Bella Isla—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., S. Narayen & Co; 1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Luckmedass Khimjee & Co.
Black Eagle—17 bales cotton, 59½ cwt., Dyall Jairaz; 118 bales cotton, 413 cwt., Jeevraz Ruttonsy & Co.
Caroline—500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Vusunjee Ludha.
Catilion—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Sewlall Motechall; 59 bales cotton, 206½ cwt., Moolchund Bhansally.
Clasmerdon—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Toolsidass Nursidass.
Fanny Forsyth—12 bales loose coir, 30 cwt., Momad Rojay 6; 6 bales gunny rags, 23½ cwt.; 300 bales gunny rags 1064 cwt., Vusunjee Lilladhur: 24 bales hemp 84 cwt., Mamed Roysey; 21 bales cotton, 73½ cwt., Laljee Jugjeevun; 47 bales wool 141 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungra; 1 bale hemp, Sazon Hormusjee & Co.
Feronia—625 bundles coiryarn 312½ cwt., Damodar Canjee.
Glendower—300 bags linseed, 400 cwt., Hurridass Nuthoo.; 78 bales cotton, 278 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy & Co.
Gloucestershire—108 bales cotton, 378 cwt., Goculdass Heerjee.
Great Australia—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Ootumchund Runchoram.
Harold—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Khaisey Sewjee & Co.
Henry Moore—400 bales cotton, 1,403 cwt., A. Bell & Co.
Illustrious—11 bales cotton, 38½ cwt., Virjee Nursy & Co.; 6½ bales cotton, 22½ cwt., Rustomjee Furdoonjee & Co.; 17½ bales cotton, 61½ cwt., Jeatha Vulubjee: 148 bales cotton, 518 cwt., Nusserwanjee Jehangirjee Wadia.
Jamesjee Curseljee—15 bales wool, 45 cwt., Dorabjee Jamsetjee & Co.; 75 bales wool, 225 cwt., Woomersey Govindjee.
King of Italy—825 bundles coiryarn, 825 cwt., Mowjee Jeatha.
Legacio—69 bales cotton, 241½ cwt., Woomersy Mooljee & Co.; 36 bales cotton, 126 cwt., V. Atmaram; 74 bales cotton, 259 cwt., Hajee Mahomed Backer.
Matheran—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Kessowjee Wagjee.
Nydia—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.
Ontario—2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., Lallchund Khimchund.
Owen Glendower—51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., Coovverjee Mowjee; 40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha.
Sultana—5 bales cotton, 17½ cwt., J. W. Wright & Co.
Sydburgh—52 bales cotton, 182 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorangee; 24 bales wool, 72 cwt., Wruthman Poonsey.
Sir Charles Napier—42 bales cotton, 147 cwt., D. and M. Pursotumdass & Co.
Victoria Cross—104 bales cotton, 364 cwt., J. Ridings & Co.; 4 bales cotton, 14 cwt., Muthooradass Mucunjee.

Heere.

Gertrude—10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.

St. Thomas.

Sultana—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Cursonjee Canjee.

Hongkong.

Steamer *John Bright*—10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, B. F. Cama Sons & Co.: 71 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khalucklena & Co.; 52 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Vensy & Co.; 15 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Shamjee Ebram; 9 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Eduljee Dadabhoy & Co.; 3 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Chagunlall Munsookbhoy; 12 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Futtaybhoy Ameerjee; 11 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Meerasaeon Moogy; 44 chests M. opium, 137 lbs. each, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 27 chests M. opium, 137 lbs. each, B. A. Hormusjee; 21 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 7 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.; 2 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Hurlavadass Buldavedass; 14 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Sittaram Nundlall: 9 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewnath Ramnath; 48 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, P. & D. Framjee Cama & Co; 14 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajeemmall Abodeen; 50 chests, M. opium, 140 lbs., each Fazulbhoy Goolamhoosain and Co; 104 chests M. opium, 140 lb., each, David Sassoon and Co; 371 pieces E. teeth 7 cwt. 2qur. 2 lb., Dwarkadass Vussunjee; 11½ chests M. opium, 140 lb., Culliandass Nensey; 25 lb., sandalwood, 2 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs., Peerbhoy Khalucklena & Co.

Steamer *Carnatic*—1 case sundries, J. D. Parker.

Shanghai.

Steamer *John Bright*—38 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. P. & D. Framjee Cama & Co; 10 chests M. opium, 137 lbs. each Chuneelall Dulcharam; 35 chests M. opium, 140 lb. Peerbhoy Khalucklena & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

519	Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.		
867	Alladin, Tinmouth—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Mar. 24	
1434	Baronet Family, Richmond.	April 14	
700	Birkby, Purdy.	May 3	
891	Caranjah, Clare—Prince of Wales Shipping Co.	April 5	
655	Canada Belle, Henderson.	Feb. 18	
	Chowringhee, Dixon.		
883	Cyclops, Gardiner.—Ewart Latham & Co.	May 6	
1228	Empress, Pim.		
654	Eurcita, Stevenson	Mar. 16	
1459	Haddington, Brown—P. & O. Co.		
630	John Methuish, Watts—Grey & Co.	Mar. 31	
781	Janet Monteath, Branscombe.—Macnee & Co.	April 5	
	Jorawur (s), Collur.	April 6	
725	Kennington Edwards.		
1512	Knight Errant, Quine.		
1221	King Arthur—Gregge.		
614	Leonidas, Thompson.	Feb. 6	
1207	Lightning, Frank.	May 6	
1153	Mary Henshoose Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	April 30	
541	Naval Brigade, Moon.		
1001	Queen of the Clyde, Davis.	Mar. 26	
740	Ramillies, Denny.		
1109	Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—R. J. J. & Sons.	Mar. 17	
1324	Sumatra, Dyer.		
1174	Tiverton Smith.		

FROM LIVERPOOL.

811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	Nov. 19	
2153	Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.		
862	Coronet, Coveny—Rennie Scovel & Co.	Dec. 14	
933	Bulget, Belcher.		
1255	British India—Patching.	Mar. 26	
1195	Banner, McCredie.	May 10	
680	Clyde, Woodmass—E. Bates & Co.		
1030	Charger, Smyth.		
1713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.		
608	Celuta, Hayes, O. S. O. A.	May 6	
1282	Canova, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.		
1467	Dreadnought, Campbell.	Jan. 16	
1174	Dharwar, Loutit.	Apl. 2	
1393	Flying Venus, Litten—E. Bates & Co.		
1165	Gatineau, Cumming.—Souza Pinto and Co.	April 9	
1328	Hahneman, Philips.		
1117	Helen Scott, Cunningham—Copland & Co.		
1234	Hastfell, Houston.		
1057	Lord Palmerston, Halcrom.	May 11	
263	Madura, John Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Feb. 27	
965	Margaret, Faulkner.		
459	Magdalen, Miller.	May 4	
1510	Molmerby, Marley.		
1745	Merchant Prince, Treen.		
1017	Negotiator, Mitchell—Stevens Brothers & Co.	Mar. 26	
	Nagaseki, Campbell, B. H. Cama.	Mar. 9	
491	Orizza, Gaffie.		
1431	Pera, Nickels,		
608	Palmyra, Richard.	May 10	
1060	Roeder.		
919	Rowan tree, Lewis.		
999	Remington, Pearson, Remington & Co.	April 4	
998	Tiger.	March 8	
943	Tulja, Sheppard.	March 5	
1154	Tythonus, Alexander.		
1511	Wasp.		
1325	Western Belle, Manson.		
680	William Ritson, Brough—Stoelie Prieger & Co.		

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1619	Almora, Groves.		
836	Araminta, Bley.	Feb. 8	
1217	Allana Dale, Chivers.	Feb. 8	
766	Bushire, Black.	Mar 9	
846	Fanny.	Dec. 3	
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall.		
1425	Robert Seddon, Beets.		
1016	Tirrell, Morgan.		

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1027	Bonnie Dundee, Conner.		
1319	Cavon.	May 6	
821	Castle Avon, Spence.		
973	Leamington, Bell.	May 6	

FROM SWANSEA.

1163	India, Crawfords.		

FROM AKYAB.

395	Empress of India.		
695	Hustress.		

FROM THE CLYDE

999	City of Madras—Graham.		
988	City of Shanghae, Smith.		
561	City of Edinburgh—W. and A. Graham & Co.	Mar. 9	
995	City of Foochow, Connell.—Finlay Clark & Co.	Apr. 26	
	Ouzana (s)—B. C. & I. S. N. Co.		
1099	Compta—Iron Ship Co.		
1096	Dhollerah, Starkie—Iron Ship Co.		
1099	Dehryat Begum.		
1100	Schah Gadie—Iron ship Company Limited.		

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1175	Lydia, Williams—Carr.	Feb. 27	
159	Perthjoe.	Feb. 20	
459	Tinnevelly—W. I. S. Co. (Limited.)		

FROM NEWCASTLE.

315	Cariocca.		

FROM RANGOON.

202	Cama Family, Millar—B. H. Cama.	April 23	
461	Crosswell, Archeser.		
383	Empress of India, Harrison.		
490	Hunter, Tovin.		
725	Lady Valiant. Toltic.		
775	Minerva, Beron.		
345	Japan, Page.		
689	Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.		
581	Waterlily, Bryman.		

FROM NEWPORT.

946	G. W. Duncan.		
602	Samoset.		
	Gurtunda—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.		

FROM CHINA.

410	Canada.		

FROM SINGAPORE.

677	Kensington, Tulloch.		

FROM CALCUTTA.

309	Aristides.		
	Azelia Brown.		
540	Anne, Henderson.	May 11	
432	Bengal, Reese.		
469	Carobel—De ereux.	May 3	
	City of Palaces.		
1037	Chatsworth, Jucker.		
583	Comete, Dubern—Montanlord and Tallada.	April 23	
906	Coringa, Wilson.		
1056	Day Dream.		
2477	Duke of Sussex, MacGregor.	April 15	
1414	H. C. Kidston, Jinman.	May 3	
	Indian.		
637	J. W. Brockmau.		
400	Jaldahnaun, Grau.		
590	Jehanghcer, McDermott.	April 19	
850	John Rennie.		
1221	King Arthur, Marshall.	May 7	
	Merle Blanch.		
	North West.		
1309	Northern Empire.		
1075	Nerbudda.		
994	Portland.		
808	Raritan—Cohen & Co.		
692	Ruby Castle.		
688	Schah Jehan.		
976	Sir Hugh Rose, Swanson.		
1031	Speedy.		
368	Tenasr.		
	Turkey		
1286	Timoor Shah, Dodd.		

FROM MAULMAIN.

1199	Baden, (a) Stilson.		
	China.		
	Colonel Burney.		
886	Ellen Maria.		
339	Empress of China.		
423	Hamilton, Bragdon.		
1050	Ocean Bell—Cohen & Co.		
	W. Stevenson.		

FROM MAURITIUS.

	Nussur Muszel.		

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—June 5, *Agamemnon*, Thomson, from Liverpool 10th February; *Dinapore*, Irvine, from Coconada 20th May; *Sea Flower*, Reay from Liverpool 17th January; *Gertrude*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 4, French Barque *Solferino*, H. Lowe, from Pondicherry; Barque *Acastus*, Twizel, from London 19th Feb.; Ship *Good Success*, from Calcutta 28th May.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 9/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	101 ,,
Do.	30 days' sight	100½ ,,
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½ ,,
Madras	30 Do. do.	100 ,,
China	90 Do. do.	225. ,,

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend		Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.			
Agra Bank	500	5	pr. ct.	210 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8	do.	277 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....		86 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	.....		47 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6	do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6	do.	180 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5	do.	160 pr. ct. pm [including. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bankof India, London and China	250	10	do.	288 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn.	120	.....		210 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8	do.	205 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12	do.	165 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....		96 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½	do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Bombay Presidency Bank	.....	.....		15 per ct.
East India Bank	.....	.....		10 per ct.
India Peninsula London & China Bank	50	.....		30
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	.....		20
Financial Association of India	100	.....		15
PRESS COS.				
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800	per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300	do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575	do.	Rs. 14,800 p.sh.
Hyderabad Press Co.	4,000	350	do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited				
One whole Share comprising	6,000	430		Rs. 78,000 pr.
1 A Share...	6,000	170		share.
1 B Share...	6,000			
4 C Shares...	6,000	.....		
2 Frere Press Co's Shares.....	1,500	.....		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150	do.	Rs. 37,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co....	1,400	.....		Rs. 3,000 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....		Rs. 3,000 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	...	.....		
Alexandra Press Co. Limited (Madras). ...	...	.....		
United Mercantile Press Co. Limited. ...	...	.....		
RAILWAY COS.				[nominal.
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-9		pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½	do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½	do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.				
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500	per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....		Rs. 300 prem.
Mazockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....		Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140	Rs. p. share	Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....		Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	...	...	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½	per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company ...	1,000	10	do.	Rs. 450 prem.
Esplanade Press Co.	200	.....		Rs. 250 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000		Rs. 4,800
Elphinstone Land Investment Co.	900	.....		Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....		Rs. 65 pm.
Bombay Warehousing Company	600	.....		Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....		Rs. 6,000 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....		100 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association...	750	.....		Rs. 325 pm.
Princeof Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....		Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	.....		Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....		250
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20	per ct.	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Teacher & Co. (Limited).....	250	.....		8[illegible]ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.....	250	.....		nominal
Bombay Gas Co....	50	.....		8 pr. ct. no m.
East India Cotton Agency	50	.....		Par.
Khandeish Farming Company	50	.....		5 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan... ...		98
,, Loan 1835-36	}	98½
,, Loan 1842-43		
,, Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		107
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan... ...		116½

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs.	10-3-0
Bank of England Notes.....	,,	10
Spanish Dollars.....	,,	210
Carolus.....	,,	203
Mexican Dollars.....	,,	230
German Crowns.....	,,	214½
Five-Franc Pieces.....	,,	222
Bar Silver	,,	105-8
Gold Leaf.....	,,	16-6

PRICES CURRENT (10th June 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.).....	Rs.	600 to 610
New Dhollera, (ready.).....	,,	610 to 615
New Bhownuggur, (ready.).....	,,	610 to 615
New Oomrawutee.....	,,	575 to 595
New Chaar Saugor.....	,,	555 to 560
New Barsee and Nuggur	,,	560 to 570
New Veeravul	,,	540 to 545
New Khandeish.....	,,	540 to 545
New Poradeniee	,,	530 to 540
New Accote	,,	605 to 610
New Mangalore.....	,,	540 to 545
New Binghungan	,,	660
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,430 to 1440.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-6 to 6-8 per cwt		
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	,,	6-6 to 6-8
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	32 to 34.
Niger	,,	33 to 34.
	,,	27 to 28 Nominal.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
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MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight.....	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
Three ,, ,, ...	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Two ,, ,, ...	2s.	0¾d.	do.
One ,, ,, ...	2s.	0d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland.....	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.....at 1 do. do. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts.	2 per cent.
,, Deposits for 3 months certain ...	3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ...	5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ...	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Goverament and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 10th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	,,
,, 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On Scotland do. ...	} 1s.	11¾d.	,,
On Ireland do. ...			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...	1s.	11¾d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 13 months' sight... 6 per cent.
,, ,, 6 ,, 5 ,,
,, ,, 3 ,, 4 ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and Calcutta.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Agent.

Bombay, 9th June 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Shikapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum

Do.	,,	,,	,,	6	,, ,,
Do.	,,	12	,,	,,	,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand		do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 1 per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA:—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes	1s.	11d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Accou nt or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of any Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays..... ..10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and